Improved Facilities Planned At Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher

Improved facilities and an expanded program are being planned for Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher, which is operated by the Girls Service League and is a member agency of the Jefferson County Community Chest.

Members of the board of directors have been meeting during the past few weeks with the president of the Chest, William J. Cabaniss, the executive director, Mrs. Florence S. Adams, and the director of the Coordinating Council, Miss Roberta Morgan, to formulate plans.

Annual "Pauline Bray Fletcher Camp Day" is scheduled for 11 o'clock Sunday, morning May 17 at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Rev. Luke Beard, minister of the church, will deliver the feature message.

Norman S. Randall, retiring president of the Girls Service League, will make the appeal. Officers will be installed by Emory O. Jackson and Mrs. Lillian Stone Moore will render a solo. Remarks by Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder-director and a statement by Prof. Charles Allen Brown, GSL president, who will preside over the program, are other highlights.

Money for the project will come from two sources: a recent gift to the camp by the Semper Fidelis Club, and special funds appropriated by the Chest board of directors.

The plans, at present, are to renovate existing buildings, install a new sanitation system and add showers. Work already is under way and the opening date set for the summer season is June 1.

The camp is under the direction of its founder, Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, and an active committee of management composed of Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mrs. Odessa McKinney and Professor T. L. Hale. All committee members are also board members. Mrs. Fletcher, who has been director of the camp since its founding, has reached the age of retirement and will retire on September 1 of this year.

The committee is now engaged in employing staff for the summer. Miss Catherine Means, who has been a staff member for the past several years, has resigned because of other plans.

Fees for camp attendance are $9 per week for children with employed parents. Other fees are based on ability to pay. Free campships are given to children referred by the Health Department and social agencies when children need camping as a means of improving health.

The board of directors of the Girls Service League is composed of the following members: Prof. Charles A. Brown, President; P. D. Jackson, Vice President; Mrs. Mabel W. Spencer, recording secretary; Miss Liela Butler, assistant secretary; Mrs. Nellie Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Allen, treasurer of special fund; Mrs. Ruth Jackson, organizer; Norman Randall, Chaplain; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, correspondence secretary; Mrs. Rose Terry Brown, historian; Mrs. Mary E. Nation, reporter; A. G. Gaston, chairman Trustee Board; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, secretary Trustee Board; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, treasurer; Trustee Board; Emory O. Jackson, Chairman of Publicity; Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, director of the camp. Other members are:

Mrs. F. D. Bradford, Sr., Rev. L. S. Bascomb, Paul Brown, Robert Durr, Mrs. M. L. Forniss, Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, C. J. Greene, Prof. T. L. Hale, Mrs. Ruby Jacobs Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson, Miss Paula McKinney, Mrs. Lillian S. Moore, Mrs. Amanda Moreland, Prof. B. M. Montgomery, Miss Wilma Nichols, Mrs. Mattie Nickerson, Mrs. Nona Powell, Mrs. Callie Rowe, Mrs. Mary Russell, Mrs. T. C. Sears, Mrs. Lula J. Smith, Mrs. Corine Watts, Percy White, Rev. E. W. Williams, N. E. Wills, Mrs. Clara Wilson, Miss Catherine Means, and G. W. Harrison.

NAACP Plans Strategy To Block Redevelopment Project

Law on which the NAACP intends to rely in its efforts to block the racial discrimination features in proposed Medical Area redevelopment project was being studied this week as local branch officials awaited an answer from the housing officials on a six-point questionnaire.

W. C. Patton, local NAACP president yesterday conferred with the branch's special space and shelter committee headed by Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., and assisted by Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., to study new strategy moves and prospective legal action.

A conference of NAACP officials was held Thursday, July 23, in the Masonic Temple with Col. Harold Harper, executive director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District and Hugh Deman to discuss that Negro leaders have banned "Birmingham's Racial Relocation Plan."

Among the officials in addition to Attys. Adams and Billingsley, Mr. Patton were Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional secretary; Emory O. Jackson, branch secretary, and E. A. Carter, treasurer; the Rev. Hiram W. Scruggs, president of the Southside Homeowners Protective League and Dr. J. B. Carter, AME presiding elder.

Among new things revealed by Mr. Harper were:

1. That the proposed housing feature had been deleted from the redevelopment project.

2. That the 12 1-2-block request has been trimmed to 11 1-2 blocks.

3. The Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces had sent a statement to Washington endorsing the project. The council was working with Thedford Forrest Realty Company and the JCCCSF on an all-Negro subdivision on land to be purchased from Republic Steel Corporation.

(Atty. Arthur D. Shores, vice-chairman of the Birmingham Interracial Committee, one of the 8 units of the Coordinating Council, said that he did not know of any instance where the B. I. C. had endorsed the racial relocation plan. He said that he had read the minutes of the recent meeting of the interracial committee and that it contained no reference to any such housing endorsement. Shores said that he has been asked to draw up the papers of incorporation for the suggested all-Negro housing group.

It was learned from another source that the coordinating council representatives attended in an advisory capacity a conference of real estate men who discussed the relocation project. Ae Negro real estate man confirmed the report that conference of real estate men had been held at which they were asked to list all the rentable Negro housing space they had. There are no Negroes on either the board of directors or the executive committee of the coordinating council. It could not be learned whether there is any Negro participation in all of the council's activities.

4. There would be 60 Negro home owners and 550 Negro tenants disturbed by the move-out-Negroes project. The number of white tenants and other dwellers were not revealed.

5. Two parks are scheduled to be built. Mr. Harper intimated that they would be open to everybody. His attention was called to Birmingham's park segregation laws.

6. Only 5 1-2 blocks of the contested area would be allocated to public use. The other six blocks would be left to private enterprise where the protection of minority rights would be impossible.

7. It would be a type of slow-death removal over nine to ten years. Homeowners would be forced to sell but could remain as renters until the property was actually needed. This, Mr. Harper said, was necessary to control the property. Atty. Adams challenged this idea and branded it as "the municipal hoarding of land to keep it away from those who need it and hold it for those who might want it later."

8. Priority would be given to the displacees over those on the waiting list of the existing housing projects. Atty. Adams said that such a program would reduce the homeowners to renters and that it was too indefinite, hazardous, uncertain, and risky to warrant taking away this area from the present users.

9. There will be doctors' offices and clinics in the redeveloped areas but no guarantee could be given that Negroes would be given full opportunity to enjoy and participate in the new benefits created and produced.

10. The Medical Area property is valuable. But it would be appraised low, injected Mr. Patton. This point was vigorously argued by Mrs. Hurley. She also attacked the failure to enforce housing standards and suggested other approaches to medical expansion—adding floors, etc.

Patton took exception to statements attributed to Col. Harper in the newspapers which implied that the NAACP had opposed slum clearance. Patton said that this was untrue because the record of the NAACP was one of vigorous support of low-cost housing and slum clearance. He added that the association was opposed to redevelopment based upon the elimination of Negroes from good areas and the extension and perpetuation of racial segregation.

Mrs. A. W. Plump, the Rev. C. H. George, R. A. Montgomery and the Rev. W. P. Foley were among those asking questions.

The questions which the NAACP asked Mr. Harper and the housing officials to supply them written answers were:

1. How many Negro and white families will be displaced by the Slum Clearance program and what are your plans for seeing that they are adequately re-housed in accordance with the requirement of the law?

2. Is the Birmingham Authority prepared to say that, for each family displaced, there will be available a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling, at prices and rent they can afford to pay, and that the displacement will not result in more overcrowding?

When and where will this housing be available?

3. What will be the exact number of housing units built in the project area for servicing persons working at the Medical Center?

4. Since colored and white persons will be working at the Center, will the housing in the project area be opened to both Negro and white families?

How many will be opened to Negro families?

5. Will it be possible to build additional housing in the redeveloped area and above that which is now planned for employees or persons connected with the Medical Center?

6. Do you plan to go ahead wether or not the families affected feel that it is in their best interest and the best interest of the city as a whole?

If so, what is the basis of your authority to proceed in the face of their opposition?

Attorney Adams Heads NAACP Group Seeking To Block "Relocation Plan"

Atty Oscar W Adams, Jr., is heading the NAACP delegation which is scheduled Friday, Aug 14 to ask Washington housing authorities in D C to turn down the "Birmingham Racial Relations Plan" in connection with this city's application for redevelopment and slum-clearance funds.

In making the announcement, W C Patton said that he would be unable to name the other members of the delegation until it could be determined how much money was raised over the weekend for defraying the expense of the trip.

But he said that he would like to see as other members of the delegation Atty. Orzell Billingsley Jr.; Mrs Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional secretary; the Rev J W Goodgame, pastor of Sixth Avenue Baptist Church and Emory O Jackson, Birmingham World editor.

NAACP leaders over the weekend and the Southside Protective Home Owners League headed by the Rev. H W Scruggs, pastor of Thankful Baptist Church were working to raise funds to finance the trip to Washington.

In addition to this, the NAACP set in motion three research jobs seeking to unearth new data to bolster its contention that the proposed Medical Center area redevelopment project is merely a scheme to remove Negroes to less desirable parts of the city. The NAACP is also raising the question of segregation and discrimination by charges that federal funds are being sought for benefits which Negro citizens will not be permitted to enjoy fully and equally.

Attys Adams and Billingsley were preparing a brief for presentation to Administrator Albert M Cole of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Both lawyers declined to give hint of the contents of the highly secret document they are building in the hope of defeating the efforts of Birmingham to obtain relocation funds.

At a packed branch meeting last Thursday night, Patton appealed to the NAACP membership and directly to property owners to wholly support the fight because the issues involved affect the entire Negro group and are interwoven with the campaign for first-class citizenship.

W H Hollins, manager of the Southtown Proect and A B White, manger of the Smithfield Court Project, both members of the Birmingham Interracial Committee, were in attendance at the branch meeting. The Birmingham Housing Authority of which Col. Harold Harper is the executive director is seeking approval of the relocation project. Hollins is a former NAACP branch president and also once served as chairman of the NAACP housing committee. His suggestion of a "conference of leaders" to approach the relocation controversy was rejected by the NAACP.

Patton also reminded the NAACP membership that he was insisting upon the acceptance of his resignation at the September 3 meeting. Jackson who returned as branch secretary for two months during the housing emergency also said that he is stepping down at the end of this month.

Jackson is directing the NAACP's campaign to remove the barriers keeping Negro students out of the Alabama state-supported institutions. The branch turned over an additional $38 63 to the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Top branch officials have been in day-to-day conferences discussing ideas, strategy and facts to be presented to Mr Cole. Patton is scheduled to hold a brief strategy meeting with key NAACP officials tonight.

Among anticipated observations the NAACP delegation wil make in presenting its case to Mr. Cole are these:

1 The idea of grouping health, hospital and medical facilities into a concentrated area is not a valid argument for relocation. Most of the hospitals and related facilities are located all over the city. There are four Negro hospital movements one questional. The National Hospital Foundation, Inc., should not be confused with the Birmingham-Jefferson County Negro Hospita Association which owns property on the Southside and does not neec space in the proposed center. The Children Home Hospital in Smithfield and the Holy Family Hospita in Ensley are themselves of evidence that the suggestion of bringing hospitals into the center is not a good one. Supposing that the contention was valid, it would meet objections from the NAACP because it would tend to preserve and promote segregation and discrimination.

2 Delegation of the all-white housing feature rather than correcting it to include all shows that Birmingham is really seeking to get rid of the Negro dwellers in this contested area. Plans are not clear on whether the proposed convalescent parks would be opened to all. Even if the plans said this much how could the assertion be reconciled with Birmingham's race laws?

3 Birmingham cannot comply with federal housing law with respect to the provisions of family relocation. Spirit of the residential segregation laws and patterns are so carefully followed that good communities are not available to Negro citizens. The best new areas have been reserved for white dwellers only. Depleted mining areas with problems worse than those created by slums would likely be set up as "Negro areas." But not even this is presently available and if it were would not satisfy the law.

4 The present relocation plan is in fact a land hoarding plan. It seeks space which is not presently needed and may never be needed. To follow this line of reasoning, could it not be said that the resulting effect would be to hoard federal funds? Admittedly, property would be bought and some owners would possibly be allowed to remain as renters for 10 years after forcing them to sell.

5. Community centers and not centralized centers are the newest forms of city development. The Medical Center area redevelopment project in this light could not be considered progressive.

The above are only a reporter's guess of what might be the NAACP arguments. They are not given as representing the NAACP views but merely to try to look into the minds of the NAACP housing experts.

Harper Fails To Answer NAACP 'Questionnaire'

Col. Harold Harper, executive director of the Birmingham Housing Authority, while apparently declining to answer a NAACP-submitted six-item questionnaire regarding the proposed "Birmingham Racial Relocation Plan" in connection with the suggested $4 million federally-aided Medical Center area expansion project, has charged that the Negroes want "teetotal non-segregation." The N. A. A. C. P. handed him the questionnaire July 23.

His statement came in connection with a release made by the Birmingham Branch NAACP on the meeting held last Sunday afternoon at Shiloh Baptist Church where the association "called upon the City of Birmingham to end discrimination against its Negro citizens in the plan for slum clearance and redevelopment. "Mayor James W Morgan gave no comment.

Attorney Oscar W. Adams, chairman of the housing committee of the branch, told the residents of the Medical Center area and sympathetic citizens from other sections of the city that, contrary to published statements, the N. A. A. C. P. has never objected to housing when it was in the best interest of the people nor is it now opposed to the expansion of medical facilities for the city of Birmingham. "However," he said "just as the United States has gone off the gold standard, the NAACP has gone off the "Separate but Equal" standard and now stands for unequivocal equality."

1. The Birmingham Housing plan is objectionable to NAACP because it does not provide for suitable safe and sanitary dwelling places for the citizens who will be displaced by the Medical Center Plan.

2. It is objectionable to the N. A. A. C. P unless some plan is made for Negro doctors to practice in the proposed hospitals.

3. It is objectionable to the N. A. A. C. P. if it calls for separate hospitals for Negroes and for whites.

In reference to the city's contention that the 2,0001 persons to to be displaced if the plan is approved can be properly relocated, Adams declared that there is not now now or are there plans to show where these people can get safe, sanitary and decent swellings. in reasonable proximity to their places of employment and at prices which they can afford to pay in accordance with the law.

The Federal Government was asked to withhold the millions of dollars of tax-payers' money which would be used to perpetuate segregation in the city of Birmingham. The lawyer said that the plan for "a Negro hospital and a Negro nurses" home does not make us happy. Our physician should be able to follow their patients as Negro physicians are doing in other cities here in the state of Alabama. The Housing officials have said that the proposed park for Site A would be open to all, but how can this be when there is a city ordinance which calls for segregation.

"In his inaugural address President Eisenhower said "We reject any insiuation that any one race or another is in any sense inferior or expendable." At another time the President stated that in his official capacity he might not be able to end segregation immediately, but he would not allow federal funds to be used to encourage segregation or to further the spread of segregation. We call upon the administration in Washington to apply the President's stated principles in this instance."

Other participants in the meeting were W. C. Patton, president of the local branch and chairman for the meeting, who challenged the International Committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Forces to show that all the members of the committee were in favor of the project as has been alleged; Mrs Ruby Hurley, Regional Secretary for the NAACP, Attorney Orzell Billingsley, Jr., a member of the branch housing committee; Reverend H. H. Scruggs, chairman of the Southside Protective Home Owners' League and Lewis Ford, treasurer of the League.

Meantime the NAACP was preparing to send a delegation to Washington, D. C., Friday, August 14 to discuss with James W. Fallin of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban ReDevelopment and Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, with regards to the controversial project.

Patton said that a giant mass meeting would be held on the South side at which the delegation would make its "Report on the Washington Trip." He also hinted that N. A. A. C. P was making an "exploratory study of new legal theories" which would be used as a final resort in seeking to erase all discrimination from the use of federal funds in the project.

The monthly membership meeting of the branch was scheduled for last night in Maconic Temple.

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ALABAMA (HOUSING)

Protest Birmingham's Jim-Crow Slum Clearance Program

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Two different representations were made here this week by Negro citizens from Birmingham in protest against a Federal Assistance Slum Clearance program which they claim violates the rights of the more than five hundred Negro families who live in the area. They say the program is really "Negro clearance."

Frank Hunter, prominent in local and state political circles in Birmingham, interrupted vacation plans to come here to discuss the effect of such a program upon Negroes and to insist that such families be given an opportunity to share in all of the new uses to which the area will be put. Mr. Hunter is reported to be in favor of the elimination of slums, but is opposed to any program which will deny Negro families the use of new facilities created with the assistance of Federal aids.

Six representatives of the Birmingham NAACP, accompanied by Clarence Mitchell, of the NAACP Washington Bureau, met with Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole to urge him to halt the program because of "its flagrant segregation features."

The City of Birmingham plans to clear a twelve-block area where more than five hundred Negro families now live and will use the space for a medical center. Originally, the plan provided for the construction of housing units for whites only. Later the plans were revised to providet only limited dormitories for white nurses and doctors.

Present plans include setting aside one part of the cleared land for small commercial facilities and a park. The city officials refuse to agree that these retail shops will be open to all business people. Under Birmingham city ordinance the city park could not be used by Negroes.

The Birmingham delegation stated that the city has not provided a workable plan for rehousing families displaced by the project. They charged also that an "incredible" pattern of segregation bars Negroes from the present hospital facilities or forces them to submit to humiliating segregation. They expressed the belief that the same pattern would be extended in any new facilities in the area.

The delegation said that slum clearance is a good idea, but they urged Mr. Cole not to approve the program unless guarantees were given that all housing, businesses or facilities, made possible by the clearance of the area, would be available on a non-segregated basis.

Those in the delegation were Atty. Oscar Adams, Atty. Oyzell Billingsley, the Rev. H. W. Scruggs, the Rev. John Goodgame, the Rev. J. L. Ware, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary of Southeast Regional NAACP. Mr. Cole included two of his staff in the meeting. They were J. W. Folling, director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, and Robert Robinson of the Slum Clearance staff.

Birmingham Medic Center Tests Ike's Bias Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower's declaration that there is no legal or moral justification for spending Federal monies to support racial segregation will probably get its first big test on the proposal to expand the Birmingham Alabama, Medical Center.

Albert M. Cole, the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, has under consideration an application from the Birmingham Housing Authority for Federal grants and loans under the slum clearance title of the Housing Act for development of the project.

After hearing representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Friday in opposition to the project in accordance with present plans, which call for exclusion of colored people from the area to be developed, Mr Cole withheld a decision.

The HHFA Administrator said he would study the matter, but assured the NAACP representatives that there will be no mistreatment of people on the basis of race.

ADEQUATE NOTICE

Before he makes a final decision, he said, he will give adequate notice to interested parties.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the N A A C P, said after the hearing with Mr Cole that if the project is approved, President Eisenhower will be asked to overrule Dr. Cole, and if that is not done the matter will then be taken to the courts.

The plan for expansion of the Birmingham Medical Center calls for clearing buildings in the area and redeveloping it on a planned basis with private capital The Birmingham Housing Authority wants to borrow approximately $4,500,000 to purchase the twelve and a half blocks of property needed for the project.

In the area are some sixty colored home owners and 550 colored tenants. One of the contentions advanced is that no adequate plan has been presented, as required by the Housing Act, to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for occupancy by the colored families who will be displaced.

NEGROES BARRED

NAACP representatives last Friday urged Mr Cole to turn down the application for Federal assistance for the project because colored people will be wholly barred from the facilities which are to be constructed on the site

Three hospitals, a motel, private housing and other types of buildings are provided in the plan The City of Birmingham will bear one-third of the deficit, if any, after resale of the land to private interests, and the Federal Government will bear the other two-thirds of such deficit

City officials first announced that the housing would be for whites only Later, the plan was revised to provide only limited dormitories for employees of the Medical Center These, too, would be for whites only

Pleasant plans also call for setting aside a part of the cleared area for small businesses, such as retail stores and shops. The city refued to agree that these shops will be open to all people without regard to race.

The NAACP delegation also emphasized that the city had not provided a workable plan for rehousing the colored families that will be displaced by the project.

COLORED FAMILIES

Where an area is redeveloped and the housing is not available for occupancy by colored families, the law requires that decent, safe, and sanitary housing must be made available through new construction in areas elsewhere in the community or in adequate existing housing in areas elsewhere in the community not previously available for colored occupancy by colored families

The law also requires that the number of dwelling units thus made available must be substantially equal to the number of dwelling units in the cleared area which were occupied by colored families, that the rents or sales prices must be within the financial capacity of a substantial number of colored families in the community, and that the areas in which the housing for displaced families is located must not be less desirable than the area to be redeveloped.

Similar provisions apply to areas which are to be redeveloped for non-residential use.

INCREDITABLE PATTERN

The NAACP delegation pointed out to Mr. Cole that an incredible pattern of racial segregation in Birmingham bars colored people from present hospital facilities or forces them to submit to humiliating segregation. They said this pattern would prevail in the expanded Medical Center

It was pointed out that one of the Birmingham hospitals now requires colored patients to use a freight entrance. "Often patients find themselves riding on the same elevator with garbage cans," the delegation charged.

Plans for the Medical Center also include a park, which, under Birmingham segregation ordinances, will be "off-limit" for colored people Certain areas are designated for badminton courts. "It is ironic," a delegation spokesman said, "that space which would be used for badly needed housing will be converted into badminton courts for whites only."

The delegation said slum clearance is a good idea, but charged that in Birmingham the Federal Government is being asked to participate in a program of "Negro clearance."

Mr. Cole was urged not to approve the program unless guarantees are given that all facilities, business places and housing made possible by the clearance would be available to all citizens of Birmingham on a non-segregated basis.

The delegation from the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP included Oscar W. Adams, Jr., and Orzell Billingsley, both attorneys, co-chairmen; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Southeast regional NAACP secretary; the Rev. Hiram W. Scruggs, president of the Birmingham Southside Protective Home Owners

Goodgame, pastor of the Sixth Ave Medical Center Baptist Church, and the Rev J L Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, and president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference

Dr Frank Horne, racial relations adviser to Mr. Cole, said the Birmingham Housing Authority, agency wants to be certain that responsible colored leaders of Birmingham were consulted, and agree that the proposed development is in the best interest of all of the community

The NAACP view is that "representative" colored leaders in Birmingham were not consulted, but Colonel Harold Harper, head of the Birmingham Housing Authority, disagrees

Th NAACP contends also that

the interests of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church are not sufficiently protected. They quote the Rev Mr. Goodgame as writing that 350 of the 4,700 members live in the affected aeea, and that it would cot the church $350,000 to build a new church if it has to move from it preent locatione
its present location Dr Goodgame said this woul d be $200,000 more than the cost of the present church.

Government OK's Capital Slum Project

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 6 (U.P.)—The federal government has given its approval to the biggest slum clearance project in Montgomery history and adopted $500,000 to get the program under way.

Mayor W. A. Gayle received a telegram last night notifying him of the action in Washington. He said work on the project would begin very soon.

The project calls for clearing 51 acres of slums in North Montgomery. Estimated cost of the program is $1,396,000. The federal government will pay $800,000, the city will contribute $400,000 and the balance will come from the resale of land.

The slum area lies between the tracks of the Western Raialway and the L&N Railway on the east and west, Kennedy and Fowler Streets on the north and Chandler-st on the south. The area has been described by health authorities as a major public health menace.

At present, the area contains 250 families, of which 220 are Negro families.

The project will be accomplished under a 1949 law that allows cities to receive federal aid for slum clearance projects.

Approve Alabama Slum Clearance Plan Despite Racial Protests

WASHINGTON — Tentative approval of plans for a slum clearance and urban redevelopment project in Birmingham, Ala., has been given by the Housing and Home Finance Agency over the vigorous protests of the NAACP and other interracial groups.

Final approval and a federal assistance contract will not be given however, until a satisfactory redevelopment plan has been submitted by the Birmingham Housing Authority.

DEBATE 3 ISSUES

The big squabble between groups over the plan centers on at least three points:

1. Whether housing built in the selected area will be open to Negroes as well as whites.

If the plan is approved, 523 Negro families presently living in the area to be cleared must be relocated. The present plan does not provide for the construction of any housing in the project area.

2. Whether the new medical center would be run on a segregated basis.

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

The proposed plan provides for the construction of an enlargement of the existing medical center. But while the Hill-Burton hospital construction act requires a state getting federal aid to provide adequate hospital facilities in its plan for colored citizens, it also gives sanction to separate but equal facilities for Negroes and whites.

3. What provisions would be made for relocating the colored families living in the area who would be replaced by the slum clearance project.

RELOCATION PROBLEM

The area to be cleared is a "blighted" residential section of 60 acres next to the University of Alabama Medical School and the Veterans Administration hospital. The area contains 419 residential and 21 commercial buildings. Presently living in the area are 523 colored families and 92 white families.

Of the 615 families, the HHFA said, 515 are eligible for and can be re-housed in low-rent housing projects. Of the 100 families whose incomes are too high for low rent housing, 58 own their own homes.

HHFA Head OKs Disputed Slum Clearance Plot

By ALICE A. DUNNINGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In spite of protests raised by Negro citizens of Birmingham, Ala., regarding the multi-million-dollar Federal assistance program supposedly aimed at clearing slums of that city, the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Albert M. Cole, announced last week that he has approved an allocation of $4,058,000 in temporary loan funds and $858,780 in capital grant funds for the so-called "slum clearance and urban redevelopment" project in Birmingham.

In stating their objection to the loan before the HHFA administrator last August, the Birmingham Negro delegation pointed out that the city aims to clear an area where over two thousand colored people now live so that the space might be used for a medical center, providing only a limited space in dormitories for colored employes at the hospital.

The delegation further stated that the city had not provided a workable plan for rehousing the families that would be displaced by the project.

* * *

IN APPROVING the plan, Cole made it clear that a financial contract to make the allocations available would not be tendered until a satisfactory redevelopment plan had been approved by the city commission and by the HHFA Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment director J. W. Follins.

In a letter to Col. Harold Harper, executive director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District, Follins stated that land in the project should be reused "in such a manner as will benefit all segments of your community, and that there be no discrimination against any group because of race, creed or color."

The area to be cleared is composed of sixty acres with 419 residential and twenty-one commercial structures. The residential structures contain 733 dwelling units, of which 523 are occupied by Negro families.

* * *

PROPOSED redevelopment plans provide for the construction if an enlargement of existing medical center. Funds for additional construction are to be provided by Federal, state, county and city governments and private sources.

The delegation which talked with HHFA officials last summer tried to point up the fact that present hospital practices show an incredible pattern of segregation by barring colored people from its facilities and forcing them to submit to segregation.

They made it clear that patients often find themselves riding on the same elevator with garbage cans since they are forced to use the freight elevator.

* * *

FOLLINS STATED in his letter to Colonel Harper that the Hill-Burton act, which provides financial assistance for the construction of hospital, definitely states that one of the main requirements for Federal aid is that the "state plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for persons residing in the state, without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color, and shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for persons unable to pay therefore."

Cole made a special trip to Birmingham to inspect the area and discuss the problem with interested people. He concluded that every reasonable step must be taken to assure reuse of land in the area for the best interest of the entire community with resulting in unnecessary or unusual hardship to any group.

He reminded the city housing head that financial assistance contracts with the Federal government "provides that there be no provision in any lease of the land which would restrict its use upon the basis of race, creed or color.

"These matters are called to voru attention," Follins' letter to Harper said "because of our desire to be sure of no misunderstanding. I am anxious that the land involved be reused in such a manner as will benefit all segments of your community and that there be no discrimination against any group because of race, creed or color."

Spirit Of Racial Zoning

The proposed "Medical Center Area Redevelopment" plan seems to have in it the spirit of the invalidated and discredited racial zoning laws. Negro families would be removed from this area but under the proposal would not be permitted to return as home owners. White families who were removed or other white ones could get back into the proposed multi-housing units.

If such a plan succeeds on the Southside, what is there to prevent it from being tried in any other sections of this city? The issue is not merely a fair selling price for the property and relocation in some other section. The vital issue is a democratic and constitutional question. Must a Negro be forced to sell his home so that a white citizen can replace him? This newspaper does not believe in Birmingham the decent-minded citizens want anything like this. There are features of the "Birmingham Redevelopment" plan which have not been made clear.

This newspaper believes in progress but not the kind suggested in the redevelopment plan. All groups should be allowed to enjoy all of the progress that will come. This is right, democratic and fair.

When the City Commission deleted the anti-discrimination clause in the proposal in making its request for federal funds, this revealed part of the intent of the project. Unless the public becomes aroused, Birmingham will be allowed to take a backward step under the guise of progress.

NAACP Executive Committee To Hear Report

NAACP executive committee members are scheduled to hear a report Monday night, August 10th at their monthly meeting in Hall No. 3 Masonic Temple on the conference held yesterday by branch officials with Harold Harold, executive director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., chairman of the NAACP's space and shelter committee presented the views of the branch at the conference presided over by W. C. Patton, NAACP president. The association is opposing the proposed Medical Center Redevelopment Project on a number of grounds. One point of opposition is that the suggested project is a "racial relocation scheme."

Other items scheduled for dicussion at meeting are formulation of plans for the "Fighting Fund For Freedom," a community conference for the purpose of carrying on an education program against segregation and the raising of funds for the 10-year program for complete emancipation; "Freedom Day" mass meeting, Sunday, October 11; the state NAACP convention, November 6-8 in Mobile and a progress report on the emergency fund campaign headed by E .A. Carter.

The monthly branch membership meeting is scheduled for Thursday night, August 6.

BHA May Seek More Funds For Redevelopment

The Birmingham Housing Anthority has announced plans for seeking funds in Washington for redevelopment purposes in the Tuxedo Junction area and in Avondale. An application pending before the Housing and Home Finance Agency for redevelopment funds for the proposed Medical Center area expansion program.

Administrator Cole Welcomes New Ideas, Recommendations

Air Minority Group Housing Problems

WASHINGTON — In response to an invitation of the new Housing Administrator, Albert M. Cole, representatives of national organizations who are experienced in the housing problems of minority group families met in one of the now famous "shirt sleeve" conferences with the new administrator to discuss their ideas and recommendations for policies, and the administration of the Federal Housing program.

Representatives who were contacted by the Courier were agreed that administrator Cole handled the meeting with skill and statesmanship. He asked for and received recommendations regarding the acute and unique housing problems of minority group families. He made no statements regarding the forthcoming restatement of the Federal Government's program and its implementation, other than to indicate that a Negro would be included in the advisory group which will accompany him to the White House when he makes his report on possible reorganization.

PARTICIPANTS made a point of the fact that minority group families need more land space, new housing and a policy of non-segregation in Federally aided housing. They stressed the facts that Federal policies had too often a way of getting lost before they hit a local community; the Federal Government had a responsibility to administer the program so that minority group families had an opportunity to get decent homes; and that present policies should be further implemented to bring the desired results. There was no criticsm of the past or present housing administration.

Labor representatives stressed the point that it was necessary to open the housing supply to all families and criticized present "jim-crow policies of the Federal Housing Administration. Settlement [illegible]sing representatives spok[illegible]or the needs of families affected by the Government's housing programs and Dr. Dorothy Ferebee of the National Council of Negro Women took the physician's viewpoint of the damage to family living resulting from slum living.

Elmer Henderson and James E. Human Rights made a statesmanlike presentation of the overall Scott of the American Council on problems which they believe can be solved only by the increased production of new housing open to all families and the CIO Committee Against Discrimination, through its representative, George L. P. Weaver, asked for a policy of no segregation in Federally aided housing.

* * *

ARCHIBALD CAREY, Chicago alderman, one of the vocal participants, is slated to be included in the national advisory group which administrator Cole plans to ask to accompany him to the White House when he makes his recommendations, if his predicted appointment as alternate delegate to the UN does not conflict.

Observers and other participants in the meeting included James W. Follin, director of the division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, Max Rabb of the White House, representatives of the FHA, the PHA, the Home Loan Bank board, the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees, Department of Commerce and the Veteran's Administration.

Also present were Miss Jane C. Reinheimer, director of housing opportunities program, American Friends Service committee; Clarence Mitchell, NAACP and Walter White, executive director of the national NAACP; George Weaver, CIO; Dr. Robert C. Weaver and Mrs. Hortense Gabel of the national committee Against Discrimination in Housing; Dr. Dorothy Ferebee and Mrs. Jeanette W. Brown of the National Council of Negro Women; Miss Fern M. Colburn, national settlements and neighborhood centers; Reginald Johnson and Mrs. Samuel Roseman of the national Urban League; Archibald Carey and Robert Merriman, housing committee of the City Council of Chicago.

Low-Rent Housing At Mobile Ready For Negro Tenants

MOBILE, Nov. 9 (AP) — Negro tenants will begin moving into the new $4,000,000 Roger Williams low-rent housing project here Wednesday.

The Mobile Housing Board announced it has an over-supply of applications for space in the 493-unit project which has been under construction about 18 months.

The project, financed by the government, was built on a 40-acre site in the Three Mile Creek area on the city's Northside.

Some white property owners in the area opposed the construction but lost out in the Alabama Supreme Court in efforts to block the project.

These property owners had contended unsuccessfully they did not receive sufficient notice of the Mobile Board of Adjustment's hearing which rezoned their property to permit multiple housing projects.

The project was named after a Mobile Negro druggist and civic leader who died several years ago.

Discuss Housing Problems—

Top experts in the field of housing were on hand to participate in a "shirt sleeve" conference with Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole last week in Washington. Among the group were Clarence Mitchell, NAACP; Archibald Carey, Chicago alderman; George L. P. Weaver, CIO; Robert E. Merriam, Chicago; Administrator Cole, James E. Scott, American Council of Human Rights, and Frank Horne, Federal Housing Authority.—Cabell Photo.

The Revised Racial Relocation Plan

Housing authority officials have announced a revision of "Birmingham's Racial Relocation Plan" for the Medical Center Area. To us the revised plan contains all of the defects and objections of the original plan. It should not get Washington approval.

For it retains all of the provisions for uprooting Negro families and redistributing them over the city. It would flatten home owners into renters. Benefits would be created from which Negro citizens are excluded. Property owners and home owners would be forced by municipal power to sell at a forced price which would give exploiters a chance to come in and make a killing.

All of this is wrong in principle, dangerous as a precedent and a desertion of the democratic spirit. It would give the city the go-ahead with federal backing to injure the humble for the powerful. It would erect an apparatus by which politically defenseless Negro citizens would be devoured and divested by selfish interest. The Negro group is without voice on the housing authority planning board and zoning board. Apparently those hand-picked to represent him at places the general public was not invited failed to stand up for what is right and decent.

Look at the revised plan. The multi-housing units have been removed. The size of the proposed redeveloped area has been shaved from 12½ to 11½ blocks.

Five and a half blocks would be laid-by for public service use —four and a half blocks for the University of Alabama and one block for the Veterans Administration. This land would be hoarded for future instead of present use. The other six blocks would be left to private development. All of this area is high-priced space that municipal power is asked to make available at prices set by appraisers.

Here is private enterprise which has always blared against the interference of government seemingly seeking to use municipal government to intertere with home ownership or American citizens simply because it apparently wants valuable property at low prices. This may not be true but this is the way it looks to us. Certainly this is not the spirit of the free enterprise system. It is not the spirit of democracy.

Then there is the question of this clipped off block. All sorts of reports are flying around. Where is this whacked off block? Could it be that block which includes a big church? Could it be that there is an arrangement to have this block bought up and resold at prices which will drip with shockingly fat profits?

Implications of the suggested redevelopment project are too perilous for contemplation. It looks like a notorious and veiled scheme to whiten the area around the medical center by blotting out Negro residents, churches, business and ownership. It contains all of the evils of racial zoning and restricted covenants disguised and slicked-up new forms and patterns. Washington should not approve this plan in its present form, if ever.

In bid to end segregation—

NAACP takes Med Center fight to Washington

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today took its demand for a promised end to segregation in the expanded Birmingham Medical Center to the director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The NAACP spokesman national headquarters conferred this afternoon with Albert Cole, head of the HHFA and top staff members. They made a claim that the NAACP will continue to oppose projected redevelopment of 12 blocks of the Medical Center area until the organization gets assurance that facilities of the center will be operated on a non-segregated basis.

THEY IMPLIED strongly, too that if the HHFA gives final approval to the project without this assurance, the NAACP will appeal to President Eisenhower. Also, Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of NAACP, said that some Negro residents in the area would, if necessary, bring court action to try to stop the project.

Mayor James W. Morgan and other Birmingham officials recently have presented information to HHFA designed to disprove NAACP's claims that the redevelopment plan "does not provide suitable, safe and sanitary dwellings" for those to be displaced.

Col. Harold Harper, extension director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district, has assured the HHFA that satisfactory housing will be provided for the displaced families.

MOREOVER, these Birmingham officials have stressed that the housing agency does not and cannot have control over future use of the property by the Veterans Administration and University of Alabama.

In earlier conferences, HHFA officials have said that its jurisdiction does not cover such questions as segregation practices in non-housing redevelopment projects. And there is no public housing in revised plans for Medical Center expansion. The main concern of the HHFA has been to see that all its requirements are met for provision of suitable housing for those who will have to move out of the area.

NAACP officials have sought to hold up final approval of the project until the HHFA can work out a new national policy on segregation. Mr. Mitchell claimed to have a written promise from HHFA Director Cole on this. But Mr. Cole says there may have been some misunderstanding on this, that he promised to hold up Birmingham plans pending the solution of problems relating to that project only.

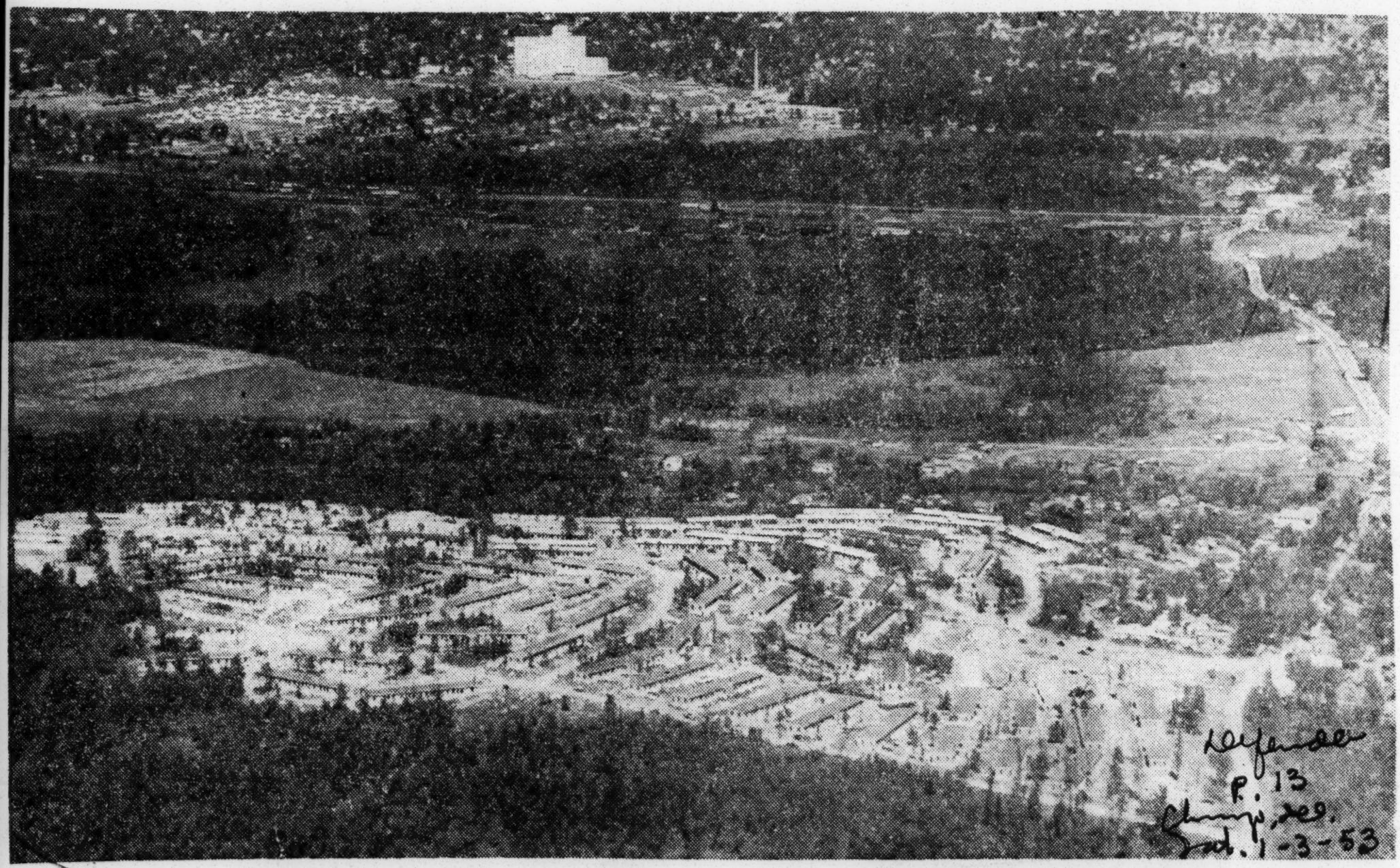
The HHFA has been discussing the possibility of a new national policy on segregation, but there is no indication as to when this will be done. If this national policy issue should be made a bar to Medical Center expansion, the delay probably will be extended for several months at least.

From all signs, the NAACP protest is the only remaining obstacle to immediate final approval of the project by the HHFA.

ONCE given, this approval will release $4 million for purchase of land in the Medical Center area.

The NAACP spokesmen from Birmingham were Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional director; Oscar Adams and Ordell Billingsley Jr. attorneys; the Rev. J. L. Ware, Trinity Baptist Church; the Rev. John W. Goodgame, Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. H. M. Scruggs, Thankful Baptist Church.

The Rev. Ware was also identified as president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, and the Rev. Scruggs as president of the Home Owners Protective League.



AERIAL VIEW of the 400-unit Joseph A. Booker homes across Granite Mountain at the southeast edge of Little Rock.

400 Attend Little Rock Ceremony

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Joseph A. Booker homes largest housing project ever built by the Little Rock housing authority, was dedicated last week.

Four-hundred persons were on hand to officially open the 400-unit project on Granite mountain named in honor of the late president of Arkansas Baptist college.

The Rev. S. A. Owens of Memphis lauded Booker as an "example of the kind of men his race and community need. A portrait of the widely known leader was of his several children were able to attend the ceremony. It will hang in the administration building of Booker homes.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers included Mayor Remmel Charles Hicks of the State Department of Education; R. Redding Stevenson, chairman of the housing authority; W. H. Bass, executive secretary of the Urban League of greater Little Rock; T. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic assn, the Revs. G. W. Blakely, C. C. Walker and F. T. Guy.

The project consists of apartments varying in size from three to seven rooms with complete baths and adequate storage space in each. It is located in a suburb near the new Gilliam recreation park.

Booker homes were completed in late July and are now more than 50 percent occupied. It houses low income families.

Dr. Booker's name was chosen for the project after a search had been made for the Negro citizen who had made the greatest contribution to the community.

BORN IN PORTLAND

Dr. Booker was born at Portland, Ashley county, Dec. 26, 1859. He attended a rural school near Portland and Branch Normal college at Pine Bluff.

He received a bachelor of arts degree from Roger Williams university at Nashville in 1886 and the master of arts from the same institution in 1889.

Following his graduation from Roger Williams, Dr. Booker married Mary J. Caver of Helena. He was elected president of Arkansas Baptist college in 1887, and he and Mrs. Booker served the college until his death Sept. 9, 1926.

He was president of the college for the longest period of any man to hold that office.

Dr. Booker was also editor of a church paper for many years, was secretary of the Home Mission convention, chairman of the Little Rock Colored Vice commission, and a member of the Inter-racial Commission of Arkansas.

He worked with state, county and city officials to create better understanding between races.

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THE BOOKER HOMES are named for Joseph A. Booker, one of Little Rock's leading Negro citizens, who died in 1926. The Booker family is shown with a portrait of Booker at dedication ceremonies. They are, left to right: Joseph Robert Booker, Little Rock: Mrs. Carrie Booker Neeley, Tulsa, Okla.; James H. Booker, St. Louis, Mo.; Sarah Booker Turner, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. William A. Booker William A. Booker and Mattie Booker Pearry, all of Chicago.

46a 1953 California

Ann Browne Appointed To U. C. Faculty

BERKELEY, Calif.—Mrs. Anne Browne, popular and talented wife of Dr. Thomas Browne, 1820 Ashley ave., was recently appointed to the faculty of the University of California.

Mrs. Browne will be a field work supervisor in the School of Social Welfare. She has a wide and varied experience in this area having held many supervisory positions in family counseling and child welfare as well as a number of case work assignments.

The newly appointed instructor is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Survey Ends Myth Of Negro Tenants

Real Estate Values Don't Drop Because Of Negroes

Real estate values do not necessarily tumble when non-white families move into a previously all-white neighborhood, according to a survey by the University of California.

Figures revealed in the current edition of Collier's magazine show that, in a typical San Francisco area called Silver Terrace, the average price of homes in 1950 was $9,750. Since that time, there have been 22 sales of homes to whites and six to Negroes, and the average price is $10,750.

This illustrate the remarkable progress San Francisco has made in a scant six years in an effort to remove the conditions that prevent equal treatment for minority groups.

All over San Francisco there is a growing conviction that discrimination exacts as heavy a tax on the prejudiced majority as it does on the victimized minorities.

At the end of World War II, San Francisco found itself with the largest Chinese and Japanese settlements of any city outside the Orient, and the third largest Mexican and Filipino population on the West Coast.

The city also had experienced a greater short term rise in Negro population than any other city in the United States— from less than 5,000 to more than 50,000 in six years. Altogether, almost 125,000 members of racial minority groups had chosen to live in this city of 750,000. In a city with a pasthistory of discrimination such as San Francisco's it was an explosive situation.

Civic leaders, industrialists, merchants, utility heads, public officials and school teachers rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

Several of the city's top department stores were persuaded to cooperate. One of the first stores to be approached hired its first Negro clerk without any fanfare. No customer complained. No employee quit. Next a Filipino was placed in the store's haberdashery department. Nothing happened. Two nonwhite women were hired for the hosiery department, and none of the other women clerks were surprised, outraged or excited. Hosiery sales kept abreast of sales in other departments.

Another big store tried it, and sales were 29 per cent higher than ever before, and one store official remarked, "Thank heaven for the Japanese, Chinese and Negro students who were willing to work as part-time clerks. Without them, there would have been a lot of unhappy customers."

Next, the group were able to have non whites hired as skilled employees on construction jobs where union labor was employed.

In 1947, Mr. Herbert Clish, San Francisco's School Superintendent, soon after he took over named a Negro as the best man qualified to fill a vacancy in a principalship. Reforms were invoked, aimed at wiping out all references to race or nationality in the schools.

Some time ago, members of a Negro church congregation asked the Superintendent of Schools for a list of Negro teachers, whom they wanted toinvite to a tea honoring colored teachers. The Superintendent told them he was sorry, but he couldn't help. His office did not keep any record of the race of its teachers.

As one civic leader summed up, through hard work and patience, San Francisco is helping to prove that discrimination is bad business and equality is profitable.

Saving, Home Buying Boom On West Coast

California has some of the identical housing problems, prejudices that confronts Negroes in most other cities, including Chicago.

That was the opinion of Jefferson A. Beaver, vice president and manager of the Trans-Bay Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Francisco, who was attendng the annual convention of the United States Savings and Loan League at Chicago's Palmer House this week.

According to Beaver California has set somewhat of a record in making home loans to Negro families. Trans-Bay, said Beaver, made 170 loans last year which totaled close to a million dollars to conventional home buyers.

"When you consider," said Beaver," that my company is the third largest Negro owned savings company in California with asssets of $5,000,000, this is quite a record."

The four Savings & Loan companies referred to by Beaver total over $20,000,000 in assets. The two largest are the Broadway and Liberty Savings and Loan associations, woth located in Los Angees and with approximate assets of $7 million.

Trans-Bay is third and Watts Savings and Loan in Los Angeles ranks fourth.

California, with its 500,000 Negroes, has had a tremendous increase in population within the last 10 years. As a result, stated Beaver, there has been an unusual demand for housing. "A little less than 50 percent of California Negroes own homes," he said.

"Of course," Beaver explained," Negroes in California have identical pressures placed upon them as those in Chicago who attempt to buy homes outside the Negro areas into white neighborhoods."

Clay Named To FHA Post

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Reuben A Clay has recently been appointed to be racial relations officer for the Federal Housing Administration, according to an announcement released last week by Commissioner Guy T. O. Hollyday.

Clay will be stationed in Richmond, Va., and will be responsible for assisting in the production of private housing available to minority groups in that state as well as in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

The new regional officer has served 12 years as racial advisor with the Public Housing Administration Previously he was with the Bureau of Employment Security for four years His appointment comes through political channels. It has no relation to Dr. Frank Horne's post in another phase of housing.

A native of Virginia, Clay received his education in the public schools of Richmond, his bachelor's degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and his master's degree from New York University.

In making the announcement, Hollyday noted that, with the addition of Clay, the FHA has doubled its staff of racial relations officers since December of last year.

The 10 FHA field racial relations officials are located in strategic parts of the nation where the need of housing for minority groups is greatest.

The minority group housing program will receive active attention, said the commissioner, and every effort possible will be put forth to see that the total supply of housing units available to minorities will be increased. The FHA executive pointed out that Region II, consisting of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia leads all others in the production of new housing for minority groups.

There are at least three amendments to the National Housing Act which will tend to increase the amount of housing for minorities, continued Hollyday One of these, which provides for purchase of mortgages on cooperative projects by the Federal National Mortgage Association, should make approximately 1,500 new units available to minority groups prior to the FNMA deadline date of September, 1953

Another amendment which should make several thousands of new homes available for minorities is the increase in the maximum mortgage amount from $4,750 to $5,700 The commissioner mentioned particularly that in this program a major advantage lies in the extremely small down payment or cash investment of the borrower being as small as five per cent of the purchase price of the property and the small monthly payments made possible by the 30-year maturity.

The construction of rental housing for moderate income families will also get a boost from new provisions designed to encourage larger family units and lower cost construction which should be especially advantageous to minority groups The increase in interest rate from 4 to 4.25 per cent made possible b ythese amendments should also make these loans attractive to lenders, he said

FHA Reports Race Housing Is Neglected

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —The sixth annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, made public last Saturday, directs attention to the special problems involved in satisfying the housing needs of racial minorities, which it describes as "a large and promising market that has been too long neglected."

Discussing housing supply and needs, the report points out that there are special areas of need and of potential demand which as yet have not been given the attention by builders that they deserve.

"Probably the most important of these is housing for the nonwhite population," the report says, adding:

"An analysis of the housing of nonwhites in 1940 and 1950 leads to the conclusion that there is not only a vast unmet need for better housing among nonwhites but that there is also considerable unmet market demand.

"Gains in employment opportunities in better paying jobs and greater employment security have resulted in an appreciable increase in purchasing power of a large segment of the nonwhite population and a desire for better accommodations than those they now occupy

"The translate of these desires into better housing has been limited by the reluctance of many builders and lenders to enter this market. Considerable opportunity would appear to exist for those builders who learn how to tap this large potential source of demand."

Aspects of important agencywide coordinating responsibilities of the Administrator of HHFA, the report states, are evident in the continuing review of minority group problems through the Racial Relations Service

The Administrator's overall responsibilities include meetings and discussions on housing matters with minority groups, the report points out.

During 1952, the report discloses, it was decided that a portion of the private defense housing programmed in certain areas should be specifically reserved to meet the needs of minority groups in those areas. Through December 31, last, in 48 programs, nearly 5,1000 dwelling units had been reserved for minority groups either through the original program, administrative action taken by the Office of the Administrator, of Federal Housing Administration field action, the report says. Apparently one-fourth of these units are now under construction or completed, it adds.

Redevelopment plans in a majority of the slum clearance projects approved at the end of the year call for land to be made available for private residential construction, the reports states.

In a majority of these cases, the ability of a local public agency to dispose of the land for such uses depends on the availability of FHA-insured financing, it explains, and the ability of many local public agencies to carry out their plans for relocating displaced families, especially where racial minorities are present, is dependent upon the opening up of new housing areas.

In the latter situation, the availability of FHA mortgage insurance also has been found to be an important factor in insuring the success of a slum clearance project.

Steps taken by the HHFA Administrator during the year to promote discussion and consultation between FHA field offices and local public agencies in the initial stages of the local planning of slum clearance projects include procedures requiring local redevelopment agencies to obtain, at appropriate stages in the local program, the advice of the FHA on specific aspects of local redevelopment plans which may involve FHA mortgage insurance.

FHA also issues to its field offices instructions to render all possible assistance and cooperation.

The report points out that in many cities, slum clearance project areas are occupied by families of minority groups, many of whom have incomes in excess of the levels permitting entrance to public housing projects.

Consultation with FHA field offices early in the planning stages of slum-clearance projects is one element in HHFA's overall effort to encourage and assist private builders to develop both sales and rental housing, to be constructed both on slum-cleared sites and in other areas, available to displaced middle-income families of minority groups.

To minimize the hardships of rehousing and assure an adequate supply of housing for displaced families, HHFA issued a policy statement calling for no reduction but an increase, wherever possible, of the total living space presently available to minority group families in any community where urban redevelopment and low-rent housing are undertaken.

The statement emphasizes that the objectives of the 1949 Housing Act include not only the elimination and redevelopment of unsightly slums and blighted areas but also the improvement of the housing conditions of American families and families displaced from slum-clearance areas.

NCHA Plans End To Segregation In 2000 Units

Move Will Make 87 Percent of Housing Open on Bi-Racial Basis

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

The National Capital Housing Authority yesterday ordered the end of segregation in almost 2000 more dwelling units—515 on October 1 and another 1419 on January 1.

This move puts about 87 percent of the Authority's public housing units in the "open" racial category. Of the four projects still tabbed white or Negro, three are in construction stages and the fourth lacks nearby schools and playgrounds for both races.

The Authority yesterday voted unanimously to make these projects "open" to both races as of October 1:

Kelly Miller dwellings, W and 5th sts. and Oakdale pl. nw., 169 units, now Negro; Wilston Apartments, W st. between 2d and 4th sts. nw., 51 units, Negro; V Street Houses, V st. between 4th and 5th sts. nw., 18, Negro; Langston, Benning rd. and 21st st. ne., 274, Negro; and Hopkins Place, L st. between 12th and 13th sts. se., 23, Negro.

Open January 1

The Authority voted an "open" tag for these projects for January 1, 1954, to "provide a period of staff preparation of management personnel, tenants and neighborhood residents for the change in policy":

Barry Farm Dwellings, Wade and Sumner rds. and Firth Sterling ave. se., 442, Negro; Fort Dupont Dwellings, Ridge and Anacostia rds. se., 325, white; James Creek Dwellings, M, O, Half and 1st sts. sw., 279, Negro, and Parkside Dwellings, Kenilworth ave. and Barnes la. ne., 373, Negro.

Yesterday's action is part of a program for step by step integration announced earlier this year. When the moves are effected, 3157 of the 3607 dwellings under management will be open to residents of both races.

The Authority's assistant director of management, Harvey Everett, reported that earlier integration moves had "created no trouble. There has been absolutely no friction." He cited the Stanton Dwellings, where 23 white families live among 325 Negro ones "without difficulty."

He said in another integrated development, the Ellen Wilson Dwellings, the only problem was a "squabble between two white families—no racial problem."

Authority Chairman C. Melvin Sharpe asked if white families had moved out of integrated projects, as they had told him they would do over the telephone. Everett said there had been no moves "for that reason."

NCHA Post Open

Sharpe became Authority chairman when Tracy B. Augur, former chairman, was transferred from the urban planning staff of General Services Administration to the Office of Defense Mobilization. The President had designated the holder of the planning spot as an Authority member, but now the job has been wiped out. Sharpe and NCHA Executive Director James Ring were authorized yesterday to check with the White House on which governmental post the President wants to designate for a place on the NCHA.

The four projects still limited in occupancy by races are the Highland Dwellings, 256 Southeast units, which NCHA found lacking in schools and playgrounds for Negro youngsters; the East Capitol units, 391 set aside for Negroes pending completion; the Richardson Dwellings, 190 Negro units at 53d and Clay sts. ne., under construction and the Lincoln Heights, 440 Northeast units under construction for Negroes. The Authority voted unanimously yesterday to defer the "open" tag on East Capitol and Lincoln Heights pending construction of public school facilities for white tenants.

HOUSING SEGREGATION A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Speaking before the Anti-Defamation League in Washington, Judge William H. Hasten of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals said:

"Housing segregation is one of the most sinister breeders of bigotry.

Segregated housing, he held, does more than any other feature of American urban living "to make members of the segregated minority, and particularly Negroes as the largest such minority, strangers in what is nominally their home community."

The housing situation for Negroes presents a very difficult istuation due in most instances to the nation among a lot of people that their presence in a neighborhood lowers property values; that they fail to keep their property up.

Many low income groups of all races are poor neighbors and fail to keep their property up. But all people of a class should not be thought of in the same category for Negroes with the same economic status do just as good a job maintaining their property as any other group.

And to a large extent Des Moines has succeeded in hemming Negroes in certain ghettos because the real estate and loan companies have made it difficult to buy and build decent property in most neighborhoods. They have kept the legislature from passing an enabling act which would permit of Federal housing projects; often they have refused to loan or sell to Negroes in white neighborhoods or whites in Negro neighborhoods. And even though the taxpayers' money is used to do the financing, they have manipulated the program to their own choosing.

Speaking at a work shop on housing during the recent Human Rights week, one suggested that the problems could be solved if a group went off by themselves and built a number of houses together. That's like solving the race problem by the back to Africa movement or the all Negro state idea. Neither program is desirable.

Of course, the situation will improve as people come to realize that segregation and discrimination negative democratic action and that a man can improve in his field if he meets the test laid down for all men to pass.

Segregated neighborhoods penalize the very poor who least can offord it. The interest rate on borrowed money is higher; no matter how fine the home, its value is guaged by the houses that surround it.

Segregation To End in 476 More Dwellings

NCHA Schedules Action in Three D. C. Projects by First of Year

The National Capital Housing Authority yesterday scheduled the end of segregation in 476 more public housing units by the first of the year.

Its action will open these projects to interracial occupancy by December 1: Stoddert Dwellings, Anacostia and Ridge rds. se., 190 units now white, and Twenty-first Street Houses, 21st and H sts. ne., 36 units now Negro.

It ends segregation as of January 1 in the 250 units of Knox Hill Dwellings, now a white project at 3000 Knox st. ne.

James Ring, NCHA executive director, said the authority has now put its "open" policy into effect in all permanent housing projects except three under construction in neighborhoods populated almost entirely by one race.

NCHA also took two more steps yesterday to speed demolition of close to 3000 temporary war housing units built 10 to 12 years ago for war workers:

1. It voted to serve six-month eviction notices on tenants of the 70-unit Thirty-first st. houses at 31st and F sts. ne., and then turn the units over to the District for demolition. The Authority's staff reported the homes were in poor condition and that about 30 existing vacancies indicated little demand for them.

2. It ordered a speed-up, at request of the Public Housing Administration, in demolition of 650 prefabricated units. Tenants will be asked to vacate by April 1 instead of late summer as planned. Ring said NCHA will pick the 650 on the basis of tenants' needs from a total of 1340 demountable units to be torn down by June 30, 1955.

The authority in closed session agreed on a name to recommend to the White House for filling a vacancy on its six-member board that has existed since Chairman Tracy B. Augur resigned six months ago. Members would not release the name, but Robert F. Cogswell, former District rent control administrator and now director of its new department of occupations and professions, was known to be under consideration.

Enlightened Move in D.C.

ON MARCH 26 the National Capital Housing Authority, which operates as a local body under the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, has been allocating dwelling units on the basis of race, resolved that "all of its housing projects planned, built and opened for occupancy after Sept. 1, 1951, shall be operated on a racially inclusive basis; i.e., that eligible applicants shall be offered dwellings in these properties without restriction as to race, creed, color, or national origin."

This should have been done during the New-Fair Deal when the Democrat administration's Negro loving cup was running over and every other word in Government gobbledegook was "integration."

But now that the "reactionary" Republican administration has taken over, we find a revolutionary change in public housing policy which can scarcely be attributed to anything but the "New Look" in Washington.

It takes courage to face up to encrusted tradition; a willingness to experiment, a boldness of purpose backed by character.

If there had been such boldness and courage in Washington where color and race were concerned, there never would have been a jim-crow pattern in public housing there or, for that matter, anywhere else.

There was actually more housing segregation in Washington, D. C., than in most cities in Dixie when the program started, and in some Southern communities Negroes and whites had been living side by side for decades.

Unfortunately, the Roosevelt-Truman administrations simply did not have the guts to announce in front that there simply would not be any segregation in Federal or Federally aided housing, and that local communities could take it on that basis or leave it.

They could provoke wars with Japan, Italy and Germany, squander billions in numerous boondoggling projects here and abroad, but they were not courageous enough to strike a blow against jim crow.

Since the U. S. Housing Act was passed in 1937, it is presumed that all public housing erected in the District of Columbia between that date and September, 1951, will remain segregated, whereas the National Capital Housing Authority could have made its ruling retroactive to the time of the Housing Act's adoption.

It should set an example for other cities by extending its resolution in this way.

However, we welcome what it has done as a long step toward elimination of the scourge of jim-crowism in the nation's capital.

About Face in Housing

WHILE the National Capital Housing Authority, a Federal agency, has made the enlightened move mentioned above, United States District Judge Alexander Holtzoff (a New-Fair Deal appointee) has tossed a legal bone to Dixie tradition.

On April 21 the learned judge ruled that legally Negroes might be barred from Federally aided housing projects if equal facilities were available, thus bowing to the separate-but-equal fiction that has retarded American social progress for generations.

An injunction suit had been brought by the NAACP in behalf of thirteen Negro families in Savannah, Ga., to enjoin the use of a $2,293,000 loan from the Public Housing Administration by Georgia authorities planning the project.

Inevitably this ruling, if permitted to stand, will seriously retard the unmistakable trend toward integration which is noticeable even in the South.

Every local housing authority dominated by racial snobs with 1850 mentalities will be quick to seize upon this ruling to farther separate the two groups residentially.

What is gravely needed on the Federal bench these days are judges willing and eager to season their legalism with the spice of social justice, and to follow more closely the election returns.

Even where public housing facilities are physically identical, they become socially undesirable when their occupants are segregated on the purely fictitious basis of color, just as much as they would be if segregated on the basis of religion or former nationality.

Moreover, the Federal government has no moral right to aid such a special about-face by loaning money to local housing authorities to establish jim-crow housing.

We are now confronted by the paradox of the Federal Government on the one hand abolishing jim crow in the Department of Defense, eliminating separate barracks and garrison schools, while on the other hand helping to finance jim crow housing.

Judge Holtzoff's ruling thus lends even greater importance to the forthcoming U. S. Supreme Court decision on whether all segregation is not in fact discriminatory and thus unconstitutional.

If the Court should rule that segregation is not discriminatory, then we may expect immediate efforts to extend segrega-

tion in housing and elsewhere—and just at a time when most Americans are ready to relegate this anachronism to the museum of antiquities.

Slum Areas In Nation Increasing

Blighted Housing Threat To Largest American Cities

By WILLIAM HERWIN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—An expert on slum problems warns that many of the nation's largest cities will become virtual "ghost towns in 15 years unless they start now to clean up their slums.

Yates Cook of the National Association of Home Builders said such cities as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago face this prospect by their refusal to effectively combat the slum menace.

COOK DECLARED that many cities are depending "too much" on the government and are failing to recognize that enforcement of their own laws would help tremendously toward destroying the slums and checking the spread of housing blight."

Unless immediate action is taken, Cook asserted: "The cities will bankrupt themselves as business and industry follow middle class families into newer, cleaner locations, leaving behind blighted, impoverished properties to shoulder the tax burden."

IN AN INTERVIEW, the author of the famous Baltimore plan of slum clearance demanded:

1. Congress give the Federal Housing Administration power to approve a great number of home moderniation loans. In addition, he advocated longer time periods for repayment of the loans to clear the way for landlords to make major repairs on run-down dwellings.

2. Cities with slum problems follow Baltimore's example and order strict enforcement of building, health, fire, safety and sanitation laws to compel landlords to clean up the slums.

"If they would do just that much," said NAHB'S urban redevelopment director, "we will have made one of our greatest steps toward ending the slum problem."

• • •

AS MATTERS STAND now, Cook said the nation's 16 million slum or blighted housing units are increasing at an alarming rate because "almost nothing is being done."

Although the government is sponsoring slum clearance and public housing projects, Cook contended this program cannot do the job alone because it would cost untold billions.

Cook's appraisal of the situation was made as the NAHB, the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce pressed forward countrywide campaigns to eliminate the slums.

• • •

AT THE SAME time, the new Republican housing chiefs gave strong indications that they would soon present some new proposals for meeting the problem.

Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole and FHA Commissioner Guy T. O. Hollyday said they were both studying the situation. Cole said public funds are not "the only resource" that can be used.

NCHA Gives Procedure In New Integration Policy

The National Capital Housing Authority will follow a four-step program in establishing racial integration at all its permanent low-rent housing projects, it was announced yesterday by Executive Director James Ring.

The integration policy, announced Wednesday, was adopted formally at an NSHA meeting yesterday. It provides for eventual opening of all 16 projects here to white and Negro tenants.

The NCHA staff will follow this procedure:

1. Select tenants for assignment to integrated projects who will "cooperate" with the new policy.

2. Instruct its management staff in operating an integrated project.

3. Consult with present tenants to inform them that persons of the opposite race will become their neighbors.

4. Meet with neighborhood organiations to solocit cooperation.

Ring said procedures developed when the Stanton dwellings were opened as the District's first integrated project would be followed and improved on at other projects.

NCHA so far has received no complaints from tenants regarding the new policy, Ring said.

Should a tenant object, he will be informed: "It is a policy of the authority and not a subject for bargaining," said Ring.

Resolutions approved yesterday provided for immediate integration of Douglass Dwellings and set September 1 for integration of Ellen Wilson. Carrollsburg, Jefferson Terrace and St. Mary's Court.

Ten other projects eventually will be integrated, but Ring explained the staff could not handle procedures at all projects at once.

The Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent telegrams protesting the decision to delay integration at Richardson and Highland Dwellings.

NCHA said it will delay integration at these two projects, now under construction, because schools and playgrounds are not available for both races i nthe area.

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, president of the Washington branch of the Urban League, said "project-by-project integration will promote tension and invites conflict."

Eugene Davidson, president of the local NAACP, said "the staid policy of nonsegregation is meaningless if its implementation depends on considerations of race or neighborhood patterns fostered by segregated schools or play areas."

On the floor of the House yesterday, Reps. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) and John B. Williams (D-Miss.) attacked the NCHA policy.

Davis said the order was the work of "bureaucrats" and was not the will of Congress. He defended segregation in a five-page speech.

His remarks were indorsed by Williams, who suggested NCHA be ordered to appear before the House District Committee to explain its action.

Housing Agency to Integrate All Units Here Gradually

By Richard L. Lyons
Post Reporter

The National Capital Housing Authority yesterday announced a new policy calling for step-by-step racial integration at all its permanent low-cost public housing units.

The decision extended the policy adopted two months ago to integrate projects built after September, 1951.

Involved are 3700 existing units and any built in the future. Specifically excluded are 4000 war-housing units which are to be disposed of.

The NCHA ordered integration within three months at 870 units. It said the authority would act to open other projects when staff studies show public facilities for all races are available. "Other pertinent information" also will be taken into account.

Yesterday's statement contained these specific provisions:

1. The 312-unit Douglass Dwellings, Alabama ave. and 21ct st. se., now a Negro project, will be opened to all races immediately.

2. Four oter projects will be integrated September 1. They are the Ellen Wilson Dwellings, 203-unit white project on I st., between 6th and 7th sts. se.; Carrollsburg Dwellings 314-unit Negro project between I and M and 3d and 5th sts. se.; Jefferson Terrace, 16-unit white project on K st., between 6th and 7th sts., sw.; and St. Mary's Court Apartments, 24 Negro units on 24th st., between G and H sts., nw.

Purpose of the delay at these projects is to give the NCHA staff time to explain to the tenants, neighbors and management what it is doing and why.

3. NCHA said it will delay integration at two projects under construction because public facilities—such as schools and playgrounds— are not available to all races. These projects are the Richardson Dwellings, 190 Negro units at 53d and Clay sts., and the Highland Dwellings addition, 254 white units at 8th st. and Valley ave. se.

James Ring, NCHA executive director, said the unanimous policy decision was made by ratified formally at the authority's meeting today.

Negroes in Miami Clear Own Slums

MIAMI, Fla. — A group of Negro residents here have formed a non-profit corporation to help them solve their own slum problems.

The organization known as the Paravilla Heights association, is designed to build $10,000,000 worth of homes for Negroes to be sold at actual cost of construction.

Atty. E. F. P. Grigham said it is hoped that this movement "may become a model for the entire South with the Negroes gaining self respect in a movement to clear their own slums instead of letting others do it for them."

Substandard Dwellings Rapidly Replaced

Negro Housing Construction Reflects Health Progress

This is the second in a series of articles on two studies of Greater Miami's Negro community, made 10 years apart, showing how the community made progress in integrating a minority group. This article deals with housing, health and education.

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Dr. Warren M. Banner of the National Urban League found 10 years ago that three out of every four dwelling units in the Miami Negro area were below standards for decent living.

Bringing his report up to date he disclosed that over $6,000,000 in new construction and $4,000,000 in repairs had been made between August, 1950 and October. 1952.

Many substandard dwelling units have been replaced by modern buildings, and the city has attempted to reduce overcrowding by permitting no more than 1.5 persons per room, and requiring a sleeping area of at least 40 square feet per person.

But Dr. Banner reports in his latest study that "rentals in these new units are, in many instances, twice what was charged in the displaced dwellings.

"Whereas many families were paying $8 a week, they are now paying approximately $16. However, the new units contain at least the facilities for sanitation and comfort required by the code."

Some areas have parks, and off-street parking is required. Without trying to estimate the dollar value tenants are receiving in these sections, Dr. Banner said, "recognition must be given to the fact that considerable change for the better has occurred in the central area from the efforts of the rehabilitation program."

But this downtown Negro area no longer has the great concentration of housing that it did in 1940, he reported.

"Pockets of Negro residents are found in about two dozen places throughout Dade county from Ojus to Florida City. The greatest increase in areas of occupancy has taken place first in Opa-locka, then in Brownsville.

"The new construction for Negro occupancy in the central area provided small apartment structures in the main. There is considerable opinion that the units are too small and the rentals exorbitant. Soon the levelling process, controlled by many forces which confront all parties concerned, will bring about adjustments in rents.

"Be that as it may, certainly a great change in conditions in rental housing has been and is being made in the central district by the millions of dollars that have been invested there."

Dr. Banner recommended that the housing committee of the Greater Miami Urban League continue to study the situation and "work to eliminate exploitation of the Negro population because of the restrictions and grave shortage of housing."

While the housing record is good but spotty, the story of health progress in the Negro areas has been "phenomenal," Dr. Banner reported. The death rate, which in 1940 had been 12.7 for Negroes compared with 9.3 for Whites, was 9.4 in 1951, only slightly higher than the 8.4 for Whites. Infant mortality had dropped from 49.3 per 1,000 live births to 33.7 on 1951 —but still well above the 24.5 for White babies.

The birth rate was 37.1 in 1951, almost twice as high as for Whites.

"All the major health facilities, both public and vuluntary, except hospitals, provide services for persons in the Negro community," the report said. "The two public hospitals are open to everyone. Recently one of these accepted Negro physicians to its attending staff. Only three of the six voluntary hospitals contacted through this report accepted Negro patients. One of these was a children's hospital and the other served Negroes entirely. The third was a general hospital.

The report recommended that the various health and welfare agencies restudy their relationship to the Negro community.

The aim would be to "determine in what respect they have made exceptions in dealing with the Negro community because of the race of its people."

Wider participation of Negro leaders in civic affairs, and more use of Negro professional workers was urged.

The report also recommended that Jackson Memorial Hospital open its training facilities for nurses to Negro students, or provide scholarships for Negroes to be trained elsewhere.

In education, transportation facilities for Negro pupils have been improved, salaries for Negro teachers equalized, and a number of new Negro schools built and additions made to existing facilities.

However, the report cites that Negro schools are in worse condition, overcrowding is greater part - time attendance larger, achievement as determined by test was lower, vocational training inferior, and provisions for retarded and crippled children poorer, than in White schools.

The report recommended that commercial and trade courses be started in the new Negro vocational school as soon as facilities are available so that "Negro youth may be properly trained to fill the current demands in the labor market."

(Tomorrow — Recreation, juvenile delinquency and crime.)

Negro Housing Project Falls Behind Schedule

By LUTHER VOLTZ
Herald Staff Writer

Construction of Miami's big public housing project for Negroes is slightly behind schedule.

But officials of the Miami Housing Authority expect the work to go faster now on the 50 buildings designed to provide shelter for 512 low-income families.

KNIGHT

"If we do not run into a lot of rain, I see no reason to change the estimates on when the first units will be ready for occupancy," said E. O. Kelley, supervisor for MHA on the project.

J. T. Knight, executive director of the authority, has calculated that first families might start moving into the new buildings sometime in February. Apartments will be opened as they are completed without waiting for the entire project to be finished.

Concentration now is on the apartment buildings, which vary from eight to 12 units each. Most are designed for large Negro familes and contain up to five rooms.

A community building, maintenance headquarters and a management building will be started later.

"This is a big thing," said Peter McCabe, housing authority chairman.

It will take some of our people out of the slums where they have been living in shacks, some of them without tubs or electric lights. It will give them a decent place to live like human beings."

McCabe paid tribute to Joseph E. Moretti and John Feller, recently reappointed members of the authority, for pushing through the project at NW 72nd st. and 22nd ave.

"Without them, we would have been absolutely helpless," McCabe said. "There wouldn't have been any James E. Scott housing project.

"I am happy to see that the mayor has seen fit to reappoint them for new four-year terms."

McCabe referred to pressures on the authority which caused selection of one site, then another, and constant sniping by opponents of public housing. The chairman, Feller and Moretti insisted on seeing the project through despite the opposition.

Build 1128 Projects Under '49 Housing Act

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of housing projects initiated or reactivated under the Housing Act of 1949 had reached 1138 by mid September, the Public Housing Administration announced recently.

Of the total number, 682 (59.9 per cent) planned some participation by Negroes. Three hundred and seventy-seven projects, or 33.1 percent, are programmed exclusively for Negro occupancy. These 377 projects include 31 programmed under the same project number as the one for whites, but where the units for Negroes are located on a separate site. The 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia account for 335 projects for exclusive Negro occupancy.

Negroes will participate in 305 (26.8 percent) projects in which local authorities, either by state legislation, city ordinance or resolution, have determined to operate the low-rent projects under the Housing Act of 1949 on a non-discrimination basis.

NEGROES OF SOUTH IN HOUSING APPEAL

74 Leaders From 12 States Urge Congress to Continue Low-Rent Program

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 16 — Seventy-four Negro leaders from twelve Southern states joined today in petitioning Congress to continue the low-rent public housing program, which is a multimillion dollar revenue source for Negro construction workers.

Copies of the petition were sent to the White House, the Republican and Democratic leadership in the Senate and the House of Representatives and to the National Committees of both political parties.

The petitioners noted that since the inception of the low-rent housing program Negro construction workers throughout the country had received $107,000,000 in wages for work on public housing projects. They added that 5,000 Negroes had been gainfully employed in the administrative and management aspects of such projects.

The petition also declared that while Negroes constituted one-tenth o fthe country's population, they occupied one-third of all public housing units now completed and, in the Southeastern section of the country, they occupied 58 per cent of such low-rent units. The petition also emphasized that 70 per cent of the families displaced from slums in this country were Negroes.

In 1949 Congress enacted a public housing and slum clearance program authorizing 135,000 units annually for six years, but annual appropriations have never supported that high a figure. President Truman had recommended construction starts on 75,000 new units last year, but Congress adopted a compromise measure approving 35,000 units.

'Tragic Effect' Seen

President Eisenhower recently recommended 35,000 units for the fiscal year commencing July 1, but the House of Representatives voted against any new housing starts and put restrictions on some of the slum clearance measures. The Senate Appropriations Committee subsequently voted approval for the 35,000 units proposal and the matter is now up for debate by the Senate.

The Southern Negro leaders said in their petition that the action of the House of Representatives would have "tragic effect on low-income families and would sound the death-knell to the housing hopes of such families." They added that it would have particular hardship for Negro families in the South and would lead to "serious consequences."

The petitioners urged that President Eisenhower's "modest request for 35,000 units be met," and asked that it be evaluated against the 1950 census report, which showed that the rate of doubling up in nonwhite dwellings was three times greater than that in white dwellings, that nonwhite overcrowding was four times greater, and that where 1 out of 20 white-occupied homes were dilapidated, the figures for nonewhites was 1 out of 4.

They said they were particularly opposed to the House action in cutting half the budget allowance for the racial relations service to the administrator of the Home and Housing Finance Agency. They stated that this service was "indispensable to the programing of public housing for Negroes."

Called Threat to Hopes

If the action of the House was sustained, the petitioners held, it would mean "destroying the hopes for the poorest housed."

The petitioners declared that it was widely recognized that minority groups encountered special difficulties in obtaining decent housing because of restrictive practices. Consequently, they added, an absence of quality housing would mean that minority groups would be driven to greater overcrowding, often under deteriorating slum conditions.

The chairman of the petitioning group was J. W. Dobbs, vice president of the Georgia State Republican Committe and a retired railway mail clerk. Another signer was A. T. Walden, Atlanta lawyer who was elected to membership on the City Executive Committee last Wednesday in a primary in which three Negroes won public office for the first time since Reconstruction days.

Others signing the petition included W. H. Aiken, Atlanta builder and president of the National Real Estate Brokers, Inc.; Dr. Fred T. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Also, Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, president emeritus, Bethune-Cookman College; L. B. Toomer, president of the Carver Savings Bank, Savannah, and member of the Georgia Republican State Central Committee; J. E. Walker, president of the Tri-State Bank, Memphis; George W. Lee, life insurance representative and member of the Tennessee Republican State Central Committee, and Percy Greene, newspaper editor, Jackson, Miss.

Untapped Housing Market

MOST encouraging is the report on Non-White Housing in the April issue of News of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This very excellent article summarizes the gains in Negro economic well-being in the past decade, and how this circumstance in conjunction with the increasing difficulty of selling homes, has turned the attention of realty men to the untapped middle-class market among Negroes.

During this period "the middle income group of Negroes has expanded enormously, creating a whole new market for private housing where none existed before," and Negroes are working at better jobs which makes them better mortgage risks.

Whereas Negroes owned 717,771 owner-occupied homes in 1940, this number increased 66.2 per cent by 1950, "until Negroes owned 1,196,000 of the 3,508,000 homes in which they lived," and moreover there was less difference between the market values of the homes owned by Negroes and whites.

As the housing market tapered off, builders became more and more interested in satisfying the desire of ambitious and thrifty Negroes for first-class homes, until soon there was a definite and well-financed movement to supply these prospective home-owners' needs.

In widely separated parts of the country, North, South, East and West, Negroes have proved to be good risks, and financing for this investment in housing is no longer "tight."

Gradually investors are becoming "educated" and this is adding to the well-being of the industry and the improvement in living conditions of colored people.

There is still need for more housing projects for low-income Negroes and a dificulty in finding adequate sites, but the successful experience of investors in homes for middle-income colored folk has made it easier to break down barriers for the less well-circumstanced.

Risk capital which but recently learned about the enormous Negro market for consumer goods, is now "beginning to see the light" on housing.

64 communities get slum clearance aid

WASHINGTON — Six square miles of slums and blight have been marked out for early clearance and redevelopment of it already under way, in 92 projects in 64 communities throughout the country, Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, said last week.

The extent and type of slum clearance activity being carried out in these projects with federal assistance is given in a report compiled by the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment on selected characteristics of project areas.

The 92 projects covered by the report comprise about three-fourths of the projects which had been selected by communities for federal financial aid and are located in 22 states and the District of Columbia.

The 92 projects cover a total of 3,855 acres—six square miles—nearly all of it consisting of predominantly residential slums and blight.

For Federal Loans

Mr. Cole also has advised James W. Follin, newly-appointed director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, that an additional $100,000,000 has been released by the President for federal loans and a like amount for grant commitments under the program.

This brings the respective totals of loan and grant funds released to $200,000,000 each out of the $1,000,000,000 grant authority under the Housing Act of 1949.

The additional loan funds will be available to assist local public agencies in financing the planning and the undertaking of projects, including the acquisition and clearance of the land, installing site improvements and disposing of the land for redevelopment.

"The progress of these communities in working out detailed and intricate programs to eliminate some of the worst slums in America," Mr. Cole said, "is heartening evidence of the will and ability of local leadership, with necessary assistance, to get to work on what I believe is our top domestic problem — the slums."

Values of Racial Relations Service In Housing Listed

Courier P. 2

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

WASHINGTON—In a previous article, the writer stated that President Dwight D. Eisenhower was being requested to examine the Racial Relations Service in the Federal Housing and Home Financing Agency and adopt its pattern in other Government functions.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 46a Housing

This service is highly technical and professional. It defines and applies the overall policies of the Housing and Home Financing Agency and all related and dependent agencies in public housing, private housing and mortgage lending.

All personnel in this service unit must be fully acquainted with regulatory and legal factors.

But their specialized field centers on Negroes and other minorities who have to overcome almost insurmountable handicaps in borrowing money to build houses, occupy public housing projects, secure employment on Federal contracts and find places to live when their homes in slum areas are torn down.

* * *

THE RACIAL Relations Service is headed by an assistant to the administrator and is responsible for advising on racial aspects in the development and execution of agency policies and programs.

The full staff must also keep in direct contact with Negroes and other minority groups involved, their leaders and organizations, and in the interest of building houses, their occupancy and management.

This service is highly essential in carrying out the Federal policy of non-discrimination in employment, mobilizing private and public planning, financing and constructing resources at local, state and national levels.

Without this expert service, added difficulties would be faced by Negroes and other minorities in attaining standard housing in accordance with their need and ability to pay.

THE CONSISTENT goal of the Racial Relations Service is to assist in defining problems accurately and objectively, devising practical solutions to these problems, reviewing and evaluating agency operations, proposing proper applications of policy and procedure, anticipating and forestalling the rise of racial tensions and overcoming them when they do arise to successfully open local housing markets to free bidding by racial minorities.

To complete the assigned objective, members of the Racial Relations Service must confer and maintain constant contact with local realtors, realtists, developers and lenders for the purpose of coordinating their interests with city officials, planning bodies, local housing authorities, redevelopment agencies, representatives of Community Facilities Services, Division of Slum Clearance and Redevelopment, Public Housing Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Home Loan Bank Board, and community leadership of minority and majority groups.

Members of the Racial Relations Service must be competent to interpret programs and policies, potentialities and limitations, cooperate with industry and consumer groups in planning and development of housing programs.

They must also build up goodwill through cooperation with minority and majority group publishers, press services and publications.

* * *

THE RACIAL Relations Service is divided into two parts, each cooperating with the other.

One is in the administrator's office and the second unit is in the field, on the scene of operations.

On the basis of what the "model" service has accomplished in the past fifteen years in assisting the Federal Agency to assure equitable participation of all racial groups in benefits and operations of the agency's housing programs, the following principles have been followed:

* * *

1. **AN UNEQUIVOCAL** enunciation of positive policy by the head of the agency, charging the entire agency personnel with responsibility of assuring all racial groups equitable participation in benefits and operation of the agency's housing program;

2. Recruiting and training of competent specialized personnel, capable of conducting objective and professional service to assist staff and line operations in discharging the agency responsibility for non-discrimination;

3. The central office component operates as an integral part of the top administrative office of the agency, with the head of the service rated assistant to the administrator;

4. The head of the central office takes part in top staff discussions when policy is formulated, reviews all policy and procedural documents prior to release, has access to field reports to evaluate field agency operations, and provides professional guidance to field racial relations personnel;

* * *

5. **FIELD RACIAL** relations operates as a member of the staff of the field director, to whom he is administratively responsible, but, in addition, receives functional guidance from the head of the Racial Relations Service in Washington;

6. Field Racial Relations operators are always in position to appraise key agency operations by standards of sound racial relations; those appraisals are subject to review by the Racial Relations Office in Washington, as well as by the field director;

7. This personnel must have consistent opportunity to work closely with national and local industry and consumer organizations to the end that community leadership accepts its full measure of responsibility for the type of program administered in their respective communities;

8. The Racial Relations Services facilitates increased employment of competent Negroes in the full range of types and levels of jobs offered in the different branches and offices of the agency. It provides a bridge between job openings in the agency and sources of supply of competent Negroes, and serves as agency liaison with the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission as well as the President's Compliance Committee.

* * *

IT IS READILY seen that the Racial Relations Service in the Housing and Home Financing Agency is an indispensable unit in the interest and job protection of Negroes and other minorities.

It should be retained, expanded and adopted in all other Governmental departments, agencies and bureaus, where Federal money is spent.

The above record could easily be one redemption of Eisenhower's talks and promises of equality for all American citizens.

Racial Advisor Named For Housing Agency

IT IS A NOTORIOUS fact that the Federal Housing Administration has for years taken a position that results in negligible financing of housing for the Negro. 46a

Individual home builders and investors interested in constructing home projects for sale to colored families both have repeatedly been denied the tremendous aid which the FHA could render.

On the other hand, there are going up every day great numbers of homes for the majority group with FHA guaranteed mortgages.

Last week the FHA appointed REUBEN A. CLAY, a native of Richmond, Va., as an advisor on racial matters with jurisdiction covering six southern states. Mr. CLAY is an able, well-trained man with a dozen years of varied experience in housing behind him.

P. 14

If the FHA is disposed to heed his advice perhaps a better day lies ahead for the prospective home owner of our group.

Mr. CLAY can tell the FHA what it seems determined to ignore — that the Negro is also a good risk for home mortgages. Without the aid of the FHA, to a great extent, but through years of frugality and the help of banks, building and loan associations, and other private agencies, thousands of Negroes are building or buying homes, and paying for them with a remarkable record of low mortgage forfeitures.

Sat. 8, 22-53

But other thousands, who cannot meet the requirements of private investment houses, are unable to become home owners unless they can secure the help of the substantially more liberal terms of the government agency. The FHA was established to help the great mass of solid but not well-to-do citizens who need the long-term, low cost financing possible under FHA financing arrangements.

Norfolk, Va.

To deny it to a great segment of that element in practice if not in stated policy, is a great injustice. Mr. CLAY's appointment suggests that at last the FHA may be realizing its error and wishes to begin serving the public more equitably.

Capehart Favors Fair Mortgage Guarantees

WASHINGTON — Senator Homer E. Capehart, chairman of the powerful Senate Banking and Currency Committee, last week told Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, that he favored mortgage guarantees by the Federal Government on a fair and equitable basis.

Senator's Capehart's statement was made during testimony by Henderson on the Eisenhower administration's housing bill.

Henderson asked that the bill be amended to guarantee that use and occupancy of properties where mortgages are insured by the Federal government be available to eligible families of all races. Capehart said he would take steps to see that this was done.

Mixed housing areas add to market value

WASHINGTON

New evidence obtained by real estate experts indicates that non-segregated residential areas often add to, rather than subtract from the market value of the homes in the neighborhood.

This was the conclusion reached in a recent article published in the U.S. News and World Report magazine, which also said there is growing pressure to eliminate discrimination in housing, just as there is in other fields.

Quoting from an article that appeared in the "Appraisal Journal, the magazine said:

Hundreds Of Sections

" 'There are hundreds of such sections (mixed neighborhoods) in America that have gone on securely for generations and thousands of others could be built if we could ease the housing shortage for minorities. Some have even had the unique quality of moving up from slum status: Greenwich Village in New York City, Georgetown in Washington, and parts of San Francisco are examples.'

"Mr. Abrams goes on to point out that in a section of Queens in New York, a housing project was built several years ago and opened to all races and creeds. The project itself created no disturbance in near-by neighborhoods, and indeed the 'land around the project has more than trebled in value.'.

"He adds that mortgage lenders in the New York area are coming to regard non-discriminatory housing developments as sound financial investments."

The article also reports that similar findings have been reported in other areas and relators are now looking at the value of "restricted" neighborhoods, in view of this evidence and the fact that covenants no longer stand up in court.

CARVER HOMES OPEN — This is a typical view of a row of the 990 units of the Carver Community Apartments. Tuesday marked the first day that tenants began to occupy the apartments. The Carver project becomes the sixth and largest low cost housing project for Negroes in Atlanta. — (Perry Photo)

363 Units Of New Carver Apartments Now Open For Rent

Veterans Given First Choice To Occupy Low Rent Dwellings

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Three hundred and sixty three units of the new Carver Community apartments are now available for renters and four families have moved in already, Mrs. Annie R. Hill, manager, said yesterday.

The huge 990 unit housing project, built by the Atlanta Housing Authority, is located on Pryor Road across the highway from the High Point Apartments.

Mrs. Hill said that 363 of the units have been completed and are ready for occupancy. The remaining portions of the project will be made available in sections comprising one third of the total amount of apartments.

In accepting applicants, veterans will be given priorities to gain new homes for their families.

The apartments fall into four classifications ranging from one bed units to four bed units. Apartments of each classification are available now.

Each apartment is furnished with an individual space heater, which furnishes central heat for the entire unit, gas refrigeration and a gas kitchen range. There is no central heating unit in the project.

FIRST FAMILY

The first family moved into the project Monday afternoon, the opening date for the center.

Four other families moved in later and 36 units have been leased for occupancy. These people have not moved in yet.

Mrs. Hill said that no commercial area has been constructed for the project, but a section has been designed for stores, drug stores, etc., to be built at a later date.

A section has also been allotted for an outdoor playground in the future.

Unlike many former projects constructed in Atlanta, The Carver Community does not have a laundry center, but is designed for each family to do the family washing in their apartments.

The staff assisting Mrs. Hill in operating the housing center, will be Harvey Michael, assistant manager; Mrs. Bessie Knight, secretary; Mrs. Marion Walker, cashier; Mrs. Bertha Blue, stenographer; Mrs. Maggie Carter, management aid; and Thomas Dixon, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

The Carver Community is the first low cost housing center to be constructed in Atlanta since the climax of World War II.

HOUSING MANAGER — Mrs. Annie R. Hill, veteran housing administrator, will head the staff of the newly-opened Carver Apartments as manager. Mrs. Hill managed the Grady Homes before her present assignment. (Perry Photo)

City Building Inspector William Wofford approved plans for the new 1,000-unit Sweat Road project, which has been in planning stages for more than a year.

The project, to be located on a 139-acre tract south of Inman Yards between Sweat Road and Proctor Creek, will include 200 separate buildings, under plans designed by Atlanta architects James C. Wise and Tom Bradbury. Contractors are Farnsworth and Chambers of Fort Worth, Texas.

The Atlanta Housing Authority paid a $9,917 permit fee for clearance for the big project. Grading has already begun. M. B. Satterfield, housing authority director, said the project should be completed within 18 months.

Contract for the construction was awarded to the Texas firm, lowest of 10 bidders, in January. The $7,933,603 bid did not include cost of acquisition of land, expected to run the total cost of the project to around $10,000,000.

CITY HALL NEWS

Housing For Negroes Is Licensed

By MARJORY SMITH

Permit for construction of a new $7,933,603 low-rent housing project for Negroes was granted the Atlanta Housing Authority Monday.

McDANIEL CIVIC CLUB HAILS COURT DECISION

Urban Projects Are Doomed By Supreme Court

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Negro citizens of the McDaniel Street area, jubilant over their apparent victory to retain their homes from becoming sites for private enterprise, praised state courts yesterday and announced plans to work with the city to relieve the blot of blighted areas in that section.

The Rev. L. M. Terrill, pastor of Zion Hill Baptist Church, and president of the McDaniel Area Civic Club, said Tuesday that his group will hold a mass meeting Thursday night to work out plans to cooperate with city officials in bettering the blighted conditions in the area.

Georgia's highest court upheld a decision of Fulton Judge Ralph Pharr yesterday, not only ruling him correct in dismissing demurrers by the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Housing authority, but declaring that a 1946 state redevelopment law is unconstitutional.

Rev. Terrill declared, "It is a blessing that we have the courts of the city, county and state to protect the property of our citizens."

The spokesman said that the Supreme Court decision not only protected the rights of property owners in the McDaniel Street area, "But Negroes and white people all over Georgia."

The group leader added, "This should also give encouragement to the people in the West End area, who have filed a similar suit to protect their properties."

However, Rev. Terrill said, something would have to be done about sub-standard houses in the area. He said that the group planned a mass meeting at the church Thursday night to formulate such a move and desired a workable plan with the city to achieve it. Attorneys for the group will explain the meaning of the decision Thursday, he said.

The involved property consisted of 139 acres, with a population of 5056 people in 318 dwellings, as well as business structures. The action started last fall when Samuel S. Johnson filed a petition to enjoin the housing authority and Atlanta from carrying out the redevelopment plan.

The Knight Investment Co. and Knight Ice Co. intervened. The McDaniel club then entered a suit in the name of 14 property owners. Johnson's suit challenged the legality of the redevelopment law. When the city filed a bill of exceptions, and was overrulled by the county court, the suit went to the higher court without a trial of the facts.

The six judges after viewing the records handed down a decision which read in part: "We conclude that the act of 1946 provides for an unauthorized use of the power of eminent domain, and is for that reason unconstitutional."

The high court further explained that the "declared purpose of the Federal Housing act and of our Housing Authority is the elimination of unsafe or unsanitary dwelling accomodations and the construction of a substanitally like number of safe and sanitary dwelling units for rent to persons of low income at rental which they can afford to pay.

"The Redevelopment law of 1946 is based upon no such premise and accomplishes no such purpose. The act, after providing for the clearance of all buildings from blighted or slum areas, and the construction of streets and sidewalks and like public improvements, authorizes the housing authority to make land so acquired available first to private enterprise and then, only in the event said land is not taken by private enterprise within six months after its availability, to public agencies (includng sale, lease or retention by the authority itself) in accordance with the redevelopment plan.

"The very purpose of the act, therefore is after the building have been cleared away from the property, having been acquired by eminent domain if necessary, to sell the property to private individuals.

"It affirmately appears that there is now ample housing for the people to be displaced and not one dwelling house will be erected. It follows the object here sought is not to provide more houses for people of low income or for anyone else and is not to relieve a housing shortage of any kind."

Housing Project Is Opposed By Savannah Whites

SAVANNAH, Ga. —(SNS) — Urban planning is having its headaches in Savannah as well as other places, it was disclosed yesterday when the 377 unit low-cost Negro housing project struck its first obstacle because 325 persons feared their business property would be condemned to build houses for colored people.

A peition, signed by the 325 home owners, object to condemnation of land for the $3,500,000 development of the project in the area of Wheaton and Waters Ave.

A plan to widen Wheaton Street by 15 feet is tied to the Housing Authority's plan, and this reportedly was the basis of the suit.

The peition charged that the authority plans to condemn their property for the purpose of constructing low cost housing for Negroes. It declares that the property sought is in non-slum areas and is "needed for the expansion of business." The peitioners claimed the project would be 'a waste of federal funds."

Kills Plan To Wipe Out Negro Neighborhoods

By C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Atlanta Negro citizens were jubilant last week as the Georgia State Supreme court killed plans of the city to wipe out several Negro residential areas under an "urban redevelopment" program designed to replace the homes with new commercial buildings, warehouses and perhaps residential structures for whites.

The court's decision came as a result of an injunction against the Atlanta Housing authority, which has responsibility for the city's proposed redevelopment program. Several Negro home owners, joined by white landlords in the McDaniel street area, had entered suit in the name of Sam S. Johnson to enjoin the city from condemning property in the so-called "blighted or slum area." The court ruled Atlanta's redevelopment law was unconstitutional.

The high court said the city was abusing its powers of eminent domain by condemning private property for transfer to private use. Under its redevelopment program, the Atlanta Housing authority would have acquired the property, cleared the land and then resold it to private developers.

In its decision, the court pointed out that the 1937 Public Housing act specifically calls for public use of land condemned by local governments. The Supreme court's ruling upheld a previous decision by Fulton Superior Court Judge Ralph Pharr, who dismissed demurrers the city attorneys had entered against the property owners' injunction.

M. B. Satterfield, housing authority director, said any condemnation will be halted until "procedures are decided upon." He added that if the program is abandoned, the effort to eliminate the slum area surrounding the downtown business district will fail.

The Rev. L. M. Terrill, pastor of Zion Hill Baptist church and president of the McDaniel Area Civic club, which had sponsored the suit, said the group will hold a mass meeting and work out plans to co-operate with the city in improving the area. He declared:

"It is a blessing that we have the courts to protect the property of our citizens. The decision not only protected the rights of property owners in the McDaniel area but Negroes and white people all over Georgia."

Rev. Terrill added, however, that something would have to be done about sub-standard houses in the area. His group will seek a workable plan to help both home owners and tenants.

John O. Chiles, chairman of the Atlanta Housing authority, expressed disappointment over the decision. He said the authority and its attorneys would meet immediately to see what the next move could be. Some speculation was abroad that a constitutional amendment authorizing condemnation of land for redevelopment may be necessary if the multi-million dollar slum clearance program is carried out. Such an amendment could not be submitted to voters for ratification before December, 1954.

The Metropolitan Planning commission had chosen four sites for redevelopment, each being heavily populated by Negro citizens and located close to the downtown section. The McDaniel area was considered a test case.

Phillip Hammer, director of the Metropolitan Planning commission, said that all plans for urban redevelopment would have to be halted because of the decision. "It's a new concept of law," Hammer said, referring to urban redevelopment. He explained that metropolitan communities all over the nation are concerned with virtually the same problem.

Under the Federal Housing and Urban Redevelopment Act of 1950, federal funds are made available to local governments to buy and clear land that has been condemned for redevelopment purposes.

One of the areas which Hammer's commission had marked for "redevelopment" was the Auburn Avenue Negro business district, the largest concentration of Negro-owned businesses in the nation.

Ga. Court Saves Homes In Atlanta

By C. W. GREENIEA

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — Atlanta colored citizens were jubilant last week as the Georgia State Supreme court killed plans of the city to wipe out several colored residential areas under an "urban redevelopment" program designed to replace the homes with new commercial buildings, warehouses, and perhaps residential structures for whites.

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M. B. Satterfield, housing authority director, said any condemnation will be halted until "procedures are decided upon." He added that if the program is abandoned, the effort to eliminate the slum area surrounding the downtown business district will fail.

The Rev. L. M. Terrill, pastor of Zion Hill Baptist church and president of the McDaniel Area Civic Club, which had sponsored the suit, said the group will hold a mass meeting and work out plans to cooperate with the city in improving the area.

Protects Rights of All

"It is a blessing that we have the courts to protect the property of our citizens. The decision not only protected the rights of property owners in the McDaniel area but colored and white people all over Georgia," he declared.

One of the areas which the city had marked for "redevelopment" was the Auburn avenue business district, the largest concentration of colored-owned businesses in the nation.

Carver Project Dedication Set For 3 O'Clock Today

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Atlantans today have been invited to the official opening and dedication of the Carver Community Housing Project at a 3 P. M. ceremony in front of the Thomas H. Slater Elementary School on South Pryor Road.

The huge, tenmillion-dollar project, containing 990 dwelling units, is the largest single public apartment housing development in the city. It brings to six the number of public projects provided by the City of Atlanta for Negro residents.

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, manager of Carver Community, reported Friday that the project is now approximately one-half occupied, and new families are moving in daily. Mrs. Hill is assisted by a staff of 18 persons to supervise and maintain the project, the sixth public project occupied by Negro residents in Atlanta.

Located on South Pryor Road, on what was formerly 105 acres of wooded land, the Carver Community stands as a new monument to the dignity of the American family, offering to families of low incomes a new way of life.

According to housing officials, it represents more than shelter alone. Along with low rents, clean walls, convenient kitchens, adequate closet space, light, air, privacy and sanitary facilities, as essential as they are, it provides play areas, group associations, friendship and organization for mutual benefit of tenants. Carver Community was designed as an integrated community.

Five schools, a health center, and community center are in its immediate neighborhood. Pittman Park is not too far distant.

Several streets in the project have been named for Negroes. Some are Davage, Thirkfield, Shaw, all deceased leaders, and Middleton, named for James Middleton, well known local barber.

An advisory committee to the Authority will be guests of honor at the Sunday dedication. The committee, appointed by Mayor William B. Harsfield to iron out housing problems that particularly concern the minority racial group, is composed of J. B. Blayton, Sr., Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, W. A Scott, Jr., and Robert A. Thompson.

The 550 families who already have leased apartments in Carver Community will be paid tribute. Ninety-three of these families are veterans families.

Commenting on the Carver dedication today, one Advisory Committeeman said:

"The best security for civilization is the dwelling, and upon proper and becoming dwelling depends more than anything else the improvement of mankind." Such was the wise counsel of the philosopher Disraeli back in 1874, he quoted.

"With the passage of the United States Housing Act in 1937, the nation launched upon a program designed to rid America eventually of its slums and provide millions of badly housed families with decent, safe, and sanitary homes. A wise city adiministration has taken advantage of its opportunities.

Other public projects for Negro residents here are University Homes, John Hope Homes, John Eagan Homes, Herndon Homes, and Grady Homes. A new ten million dollar project, to be constructed on Sweatt Road in the Rockdale Park area soon will be even larger than the Carver Homes. The city maintains three projects for white residents.

Carver Units Are Dedicated; Mayor Speaks

Colorful ceremonies marked the dedication of the Carver Community Housing Project Sunday, as Atlantans heard speakers praise efforts of the city to provide a "new way of life" for low income families.

The Carver project, located on South Pryor Road is the largest public project in Atlanta, providing 990 family units which cost approximately ten million dollars to build.

The dedication services held in front of the Thomas H. Slater Elementary School were witnessed by several hundred citizens. J. B. Blayton, Sr., chairman of an advisory committee to the Atlanta Housing Authority, was master of ceremonies at the dedication program.

Speakers included advisory committee members Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, and Robert A. Thompson, along with Dr. Charles Copher of Gammon Theological Seminary, Rev. R. H. Milner and the mayor of Atlanta, William B. Harstfield.

Mayor Hartsfield told of efforts of the city to provide decent living accomodations for all of its citizens and citing progress made in that direction, said that another large project to be located on Sweatt Road in the Rockdale Park area will be under construction this year.

Mrs. A. R. Hill, manager of the Carver Community, responded to the speaker on behalf of the 550 families who have already moved into the project. The David T. Howard High School Band furnished music. A. J. Lewis, principal of Slater School, which was designed as an integral part of the project, also spoke.

Augusta Gets New Housing

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Seventy-five houses, the first all-Negro owned homes in the city, have been completed in the Hornsby subdivision. Water connections and electrical installations have been made, along with other conveniences.

Each house contains five rooms, and are offered for sale or rent through the Hornsby-McCoy Realty company at a reasonable price. About one-third of the homes have already been sold. Half the houses have hardwood floors, the other half have asphalt tile laid over concrete, for those who prefer this type of foor.

Most Housing Projects Built For Negroes

The Atlanta Field Office of the Public Housing Administration has announced that 54 per cent of all low-rent public housing dwellings constructed in ten Southeastern states since passage of the Housing Act of 1949 has been for Negro occupancy.

A total of 53,730 dwellings have been completed or placed under construction in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia and of this number dwellings are provided for 29,221 Negro families. These units are included in 629 projects placed under construction in 306 towns and cities.

PACE SLOWS DOWN

The Congress, however, during the closing days of the past session applied severe restrictions to the program which will have the effect of lowing it to a snail's pace in the Southeast.

In passing the Independent Offices Appropriations Act and the Public Housing Administration was prohibited from entering into any new agreements or contracts of any kind with Local Housing Authorities, pending completion of a study of the housing situation now underway.

The Congress directed Administrator Albert M. Cole, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to complete his study of housing and submit his recommendations to the Congress by February 1.

This had the effect of halting preliminary loans and planning work on all projects under development in 209 towns in the ten Southeastern states with program reservations outstanding for 22,345 units.

MANY COMPLETED PLANS

Many towns had optioned sites, had completed all plans and had spent thousands of dollars in preliminary loan funds. These towns were awaiting the authorization of the Congress to place their programs under the final annual contributions contract and begin construction.

The Congress authorized construction starts of 20,000 units for the entire United States but directed that those starts be restricted to programs already under annual loan and contribution contracts. (The annual contribution contract is the final step before advertising for bids for construction.)

PHA BARES STATISTICS

The Washington office of public Housing Administration has announced that 55,815 dwelling units were under annual contributions contract at the close of June 30, 1953. Of this number only 4,063 dwelling units are under constructions contract in the ten Southeastern states. Since only 20,000 units can be built the number to be allotted for construction in the Southeast will be a matter for administrative determination.

Acting upon the mandate of the Congress, Commissioner Charles W. Slusser, of the Public Housing Administration, has directed all Local Housing Authorities which have received preliminary loans to suspend tivity pending determination of definite policy for fiscal 1954.

The low-rent public housing project is the property of the Local Housing Authority, a non-profit organization created under the laws of the respective states. Members of the Authority in each town serve without pay. The Local Authority receives loans from the U. S Government to do the preliminary planning and to construct the project by the sale of bonds or temporary notes to private investors.

The U. S Government supports the integrity of the bonds and the other securities sold by the Authority to private investors under terms of the annual contributions contract with the Authority. In this contract the Government agrees to make up the difference beween the rental receipts and the operations and bond amortization costs each year if the rental revenue should be insufficient to pay the obligations.

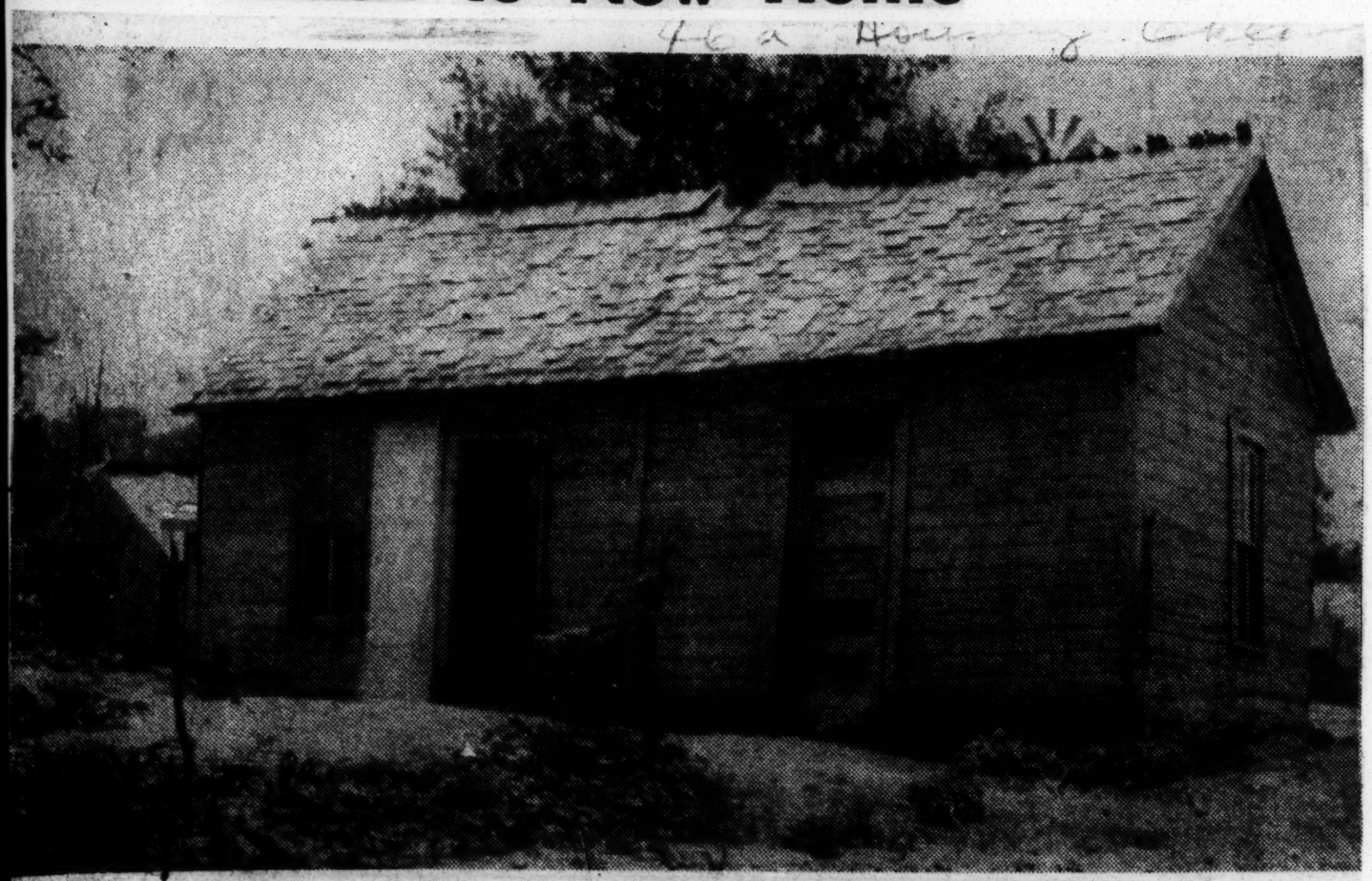
This annual subsidy has averaged about eight million a year from 1940 through 1952.

During the last quarter of 1952 the average net annual income of all families admitted to all low-rent public housing projects in the United States was $2,033. The average net annual income of all Negro and non-white families admitted was $1,852.

The average gross rent, which includes the cost of heat and all utilities for the families admitted was $33 a month.

In six states in the Southeastern area—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina—the average net annual income of all families admitted was $1,761 and the average gross rent, including heat and utilities, was $27 a month. The report does not show a racial breakdown for the six states. The racial breakdown is for the entire south. The average net annual income of all Negro and non-white families admitted to the projects in the south was $1,689.

Farm Housing Loan Enables Farmer to Move From Shack to New Home



This is where William L. Starks lived before he received a farm housing loan.

Here are photos of an old and new dwelling on the 160-acre farm of William L. Starks, Watonga, Okla.

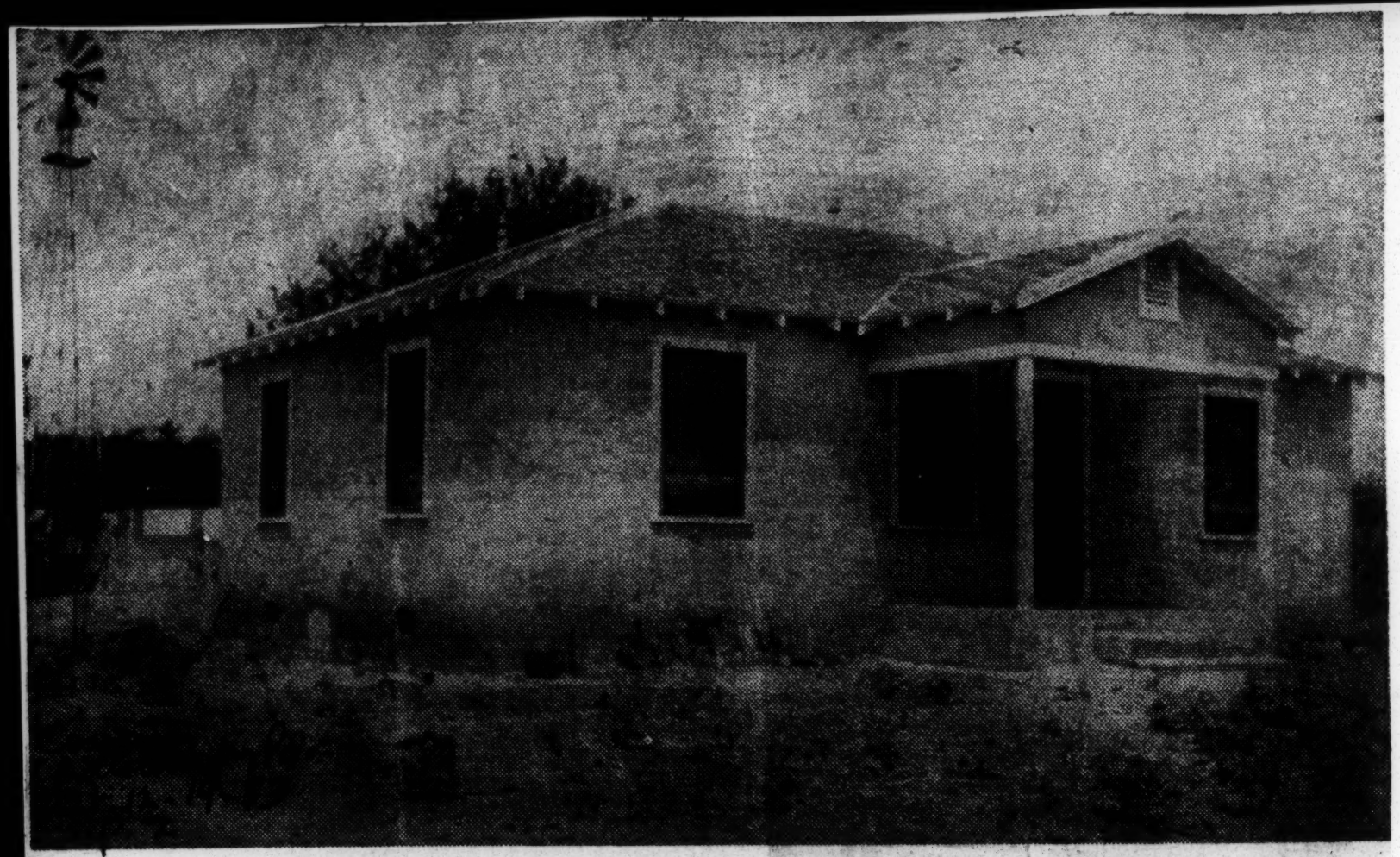
A farm housing loan was made recently to Mr. Starks for $6,000 by the Farmers Home Administration, of which $5,593 was for the new dwelling and $407 for an automatic electric water supply.

The new stucco farm home has a concrete foundation, asphalt shingle roof, and hardwood floors. Modern in every respect, it has a living room with dining area, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath, closets, ventilated food storage pantry, front and rear porches.

The house is wired for electricity, has natural gas, a thirty-gallon hot water heater, and floor furnace. The bathroom and kitchen sinks are connected to an individual sewage disposal system.

A newly drilled well is the source of supply for the pressure water system. The pumping equipment and pressure tank are housed in a concrete block pump house. Water distribution is to the dwelling, yard, outbuildings and garden.

Loans like the one Mr. Starks received are made possible as a result of the Housing Act of 1949. The farm housing credit provisions of the act are administered by the Farmers Home Administration and offer direct Government loans to farm owners who have no other way of financing needed improvements, including remodeling, repairing, or new construction.



And this is William L. Starks' new home, built after receiving the farm housing loan.

Chicago Skyscraper Apartment Building Opens To Home Seekers

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. p. 4

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS —

The dam has broken and the doors to hundreds of spanking brand new apartments are opening to admit eager home seekers and help relieve the overcrowded housing situation that has plagued Chicago for more than a decade.

Sat. 7-4-53

While happy families were moving into the Lake Meadows project early this week, applications were being accepted for still another skyscraper apartment.

It is the 17-story, block long Midway Gardens apartment at 727 E 60th street overlooking the University of Chicago campus.

Midway Gardens is the first undertaking of the Chicago Dwellings association, a private not-for-profit corporation set up under a special state law.

It strives to provide housing accommodations for the middle income group which has been neglected by most public and quasi-public housing agencies.

The Dwelling association has acquired most of the property necessary for a second project in the neighborhood of 46th street and Princeton ave.

Officers of the association are George H. Doyenmuhle, president; Fred B. Huehenthnal, vice president; Charles . Meyer, treasurer and Walter L. Lowe, secretary.

Though the Midway Gardens project will not be ready for occupancy until September, an office has been set up at 30 North Dearborn st. to receive applications.

In connection with the opening of the project which will contain 618 apartments ranging from 2-room efficiencies to 2 - bedroom units, Thomas S. Bunsa, executive director of the association announced the appointment this week of J. Goodsell Jacobs as manager of Midway Gardens.

CHICAGO'S MIDWAY GARDENS

Jacobs will begin his duties June 29, and will engage in tenant selection and other necessary preparations prior to the opening of the building for occupancy in the fall.

Jacobs served overseas in the 92nd Division during World War I, achieving the rank of lieutenant

WALTER LOWE

J. GOODSELL JACOBS

Race Housing Row Alerts 750 Police

Columbia, p. 15

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—A force of 750 police today was assigned to patrol the area around a public housing project on the southeast side.

Police early today dispersed an estimated 1,000 persons who had gathered to protest against the admission of a Negro family to the Trumbull Park Homes. It was the second time in two days that police broke up gatherings there.

Five persons were injured slightly last night by stones hurled into the automobiles of Negroes who drove near the scene.

Twelve men and youths—eight of them teen-agers—were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Rocks were tossed at the Negro-occupied apartment and through the windows of a tavern in the neighborhood.

Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor detailed three shifts of 250 policemen each to the area for a 24-hour period. Barricades were set up to keep crowds a half mile away from the project. Six taverns in the area were ordered to close.

The Public Housing Authority's Chicago field office asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate. The PHA said the project, built with federal funds, had been damaged. It estimated the damage at $700.

Housing Riots at Chicago

Housing Authority Asks FBI to Probe Race Disturbances

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — An investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into Chicago's most recent racial violence in

Negroes moving into a previously all-white area, has been requested by the Chicago Housing authority this week.

The disturbances centered around the home of Donald Howard, 24, a Negro mail carrier who moved into the Trumbull Park project on July 30, with his wife and two small children . . . becoming the first Negro family to lease an apartment there in the 14 years of the project's existence.

Howard family is significant because of the following facts:

Howard is a Negro who, upon first glance, could pass as a person of Mexican descent. His wife Betty, a former telephone operator, could very easily pass as white.

When the Howards made application to enter the all-white project, it was approved because Howard, who made the actual bid for the home was thought to be white. It was not until Aug. 5 that other tenants and residents discovered the racial origin of the family.

Violence followed thereafter. Approximately 750 policemen, 250 working each of three shifts, are still on hand to prevent further incidents and possible bloodshed. They have blocked off the entire area, keeping out all but residents. For a resident to enter the area, he must present credentials substantiating that he lives in the project. Damages have been estimated at $300.

Sunday, Aug. 9 the latest wave of violence occurred. They continued all through the week, resulting in at least 41 persons (mostly teen-agers) getting arrested; one apartment building being fired, passers-by assaulted and about 30 autos in the area carrying Negroes became targets of stones and bricks. Mobs massed in bunches of more than 300.

The irony of the attack on the by the clerk to be white.

mated at $900.

Among the 41 arrested, 15 were juveniles who were later turned over to their parents, some of whom lived in the project.

Meanwhile, the FBI was asked to investigate the disorders on grounds that federal property had been destroyed.

Vice-chairman of the CHA, Henry Kruse stated that he will also order a complete investigation of circumstances which led to the riots. Kruse, however, made it clear from the start that the board will investigate the financial status of the Howards to first determine whether they are eligible for residence in the project, which is restricted to families with an income of less than $3,200 a year.

Made evident through preliminary investigations was the fact that when the project was first opened, it was agreed that it would retain the same complexion as existed in the neighborhood—white.

The depth of the project violence on the other hand, resulted in Howard quitting his job for fear he would be "beaten up" if he returned to work. His wife also stayed away from her job.

Breaking the police blockade which surrounded the riot area was impossible. No one (outside of the law and other officials) could enter the area unless he could produce proof of his residential status.

Unable to contact the Howard family, it was evident through a later phone call that they were pacing the floor in fear of getting hurt in another attack. But, he emphasized that he is determined to stay in the project with his family.

Name Landrum To Aid Fight On Chicago Slums

A triple pronged attack on slums was launched last week as the mayor and the citizens committee to fight slums began marshaling

ROBERT H. LANDRUM

forces to end the spread of blight and provide much needed new housing facilities.

Following through on legislation passed by the state legislature and signed by Gov. Stratton, Mayor Kennelly named a five man neighborhood redevelopment commission.

Under a new law the commission will have the authority to condemn property considered to be beyond salvage and provide for its replacement through privately financed projects.

NAME LANDRUM

Named to the commission were Robert H. Landrum of the Landrum realty company; William H. McDonnel, editor, Southtown economist; Franklin L. Alberts, Sears Roebuck and company; Peter Bubank of Chicago, and John S. McCarthy, an attorney.

In a second significant action, the Citizens Committee to Fight Slums named nine subcommittees to chart its war on blight.

Laird Bell, chairman of the committee, made the announcement Friday.

In a final action, Mayor Kennelly, by-passing his own building commissioner, Roy T. Christiansen, who has been under attack, named Maj. Gen. Richard Smykal, as deputy commissioner.

Smykal's chief responsibility is to step up enforcement of all laws and ordinances having to do with the conservation of property. Smykal will work directly under the mayor instead of Christiansen.

CHA CHAIRMAN TO PROBE NEGRO RENTAL OF UNIT

Wants to Know How Precedent Was Set

Wilfred Sykes, chairman of the Chicago housing authority board, said yesterday he would seek a "clear cut story" when the board meets Monday on how the Donald Howard family happened to move into the Trumbull Homes public housing project.

Disorder and mass disturbances resulted after Howard, 24, a former substitute mail carrier, his wife Betty, 22, and their two children moved into the project July 31. In the 14 years the project has operated, they were the first Negro family to live there.

Sykes said he had heard the family got in by making a false statement that Mrs. Howard was not working. The CHA chairman said he understands she is a telephone operator and earns approximately $50 a week.

Wants Full Story

"I'm going to ask the executive secretary [Elizabeth Wood] if this family complied with all the regulations and if they met the eligibility requirements," said Sykes. "If I can't get a clear cut story, I am going to ask for a complete and written report."

"It was accidental, I believe, but still a mistake to bring the Howard family into this project," said Sykes. "A move like this should have been preceded by an educational campaign. I've got no objection to putting colored people in white projects, but it should be done by bringing in good, decent citizens who act as ambassadors for their race."

He said the CHA is investigating to determine if white residents of the project took part in the disorders that followed the entry of the Howard family in the project at 106th st. and Bensley av. If they did, Sykes said, they violated their leases and face eviction.

Defends Practices

Sykes defended the policies of the CHA in operating some projects where only white people reside and others where only nonwhites live. He cited a survey by Griffenhagen and Associates, a consulting firm, which indicated the CHA was providing whites and nonwhites housing in accordance with their needs.

He said also that a report by the law firm of Tenney, Sherman, Bentley, and Guthrie, 420 S. La Salle st., which he directed to make a report on segregation of races in housing projects thruout the nation, showed the courts have given conflicting decisions.

Henry F. Kruse, CHA vice chairman, said he would introduce a resolution at Monday's meeting for a report by Miss Wood on the eligibility of the Howard family for an apartment in the project.

Builds New Home With 200 Blocks

Building a new home may approach the uncomplicated process by which a child constructs a playhouse with blocks, if the dream of Hal F. Wilson, Washington, Ind., inventor, goes beyond its first realization.

Wilson has completed a home in Washington, Ind., which attracted droves of builders and architects interested in seeing a practical example of the inventor's revolutionary type of construction.

The house is built of "Wilson blocks," and only about 200 of the blocks are needed to construct a five and one-half room house. No mortar is used when the blocks are laid, although a caulking gun is brought into play later to seal the cracks.

Between each two steel-connected slabs is a four-inch air space to provide insulation and prevent "sweating."

Wilson was living in a home built of ordinary concrete blocks three years ago when he began the experimentation which led to a patent on the new block.

He also has a patent on a trench inside the double block at the bottom to catch whatever condensation collects on the inner side of the outer slab.

Yancey, Taylor Give Inside On CHA Jim Crow

John W. Yancey, only Negro member of the Chicago Housing Authority, and Robert R. Taylor, former CHA chairman, both commented this week on the admitted Jim Crow policy of CHA regarding four of its 12 housing projects.

Yancey, head of the CIO Government & Civic workers, declared illness prevented him from attending the meeting where Jim Crow policy was admitted by two CHA commissioners. Since learning of the discriminatory policy, he said he has been trying to have it rescinded.

Taylor, manager of Michigan Boulevard apartments and secretary of the Illinois Federal Saving and Loan association said when he resigned as chairman of CHA in 1950, the authority was set to integrate the four projects.

Commenting on CHA's abandonment of the plan, Taylor said that while he was chairman there was no agreement with the alderman or anyone else limiting occupancy at Trumbull Park to white tenants only.

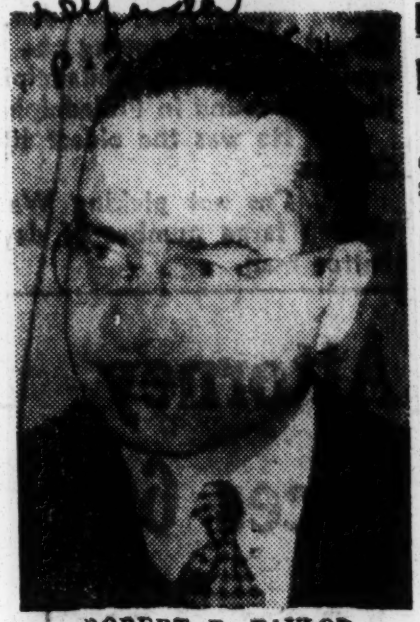
"The U. S. Government had built this project and the PWA had full charge of renting apartments," he said. "CHA inherited from the federal government several projects, including Trumbull Park homes, where a rigid policy of racial segregation has been instituted.

"Subsequent Supreme court decisions...supported my instructions to the staff to honor eligible applicants to Trumbull Park homes and other projects irrespective of race, color, creed," he continued.

At the time I resigned from the commission, the authority was about ready to admit Negro families to the Trumbull Park homes. Any change or delay in this program has occurred since I resigned from CHA in October, 1950," Taylor added.

Yancey, who was appointed to the authority after Taylor's resignation, said he was a member for several months before he discovered that the staff had been ordered not to go ahead with the plan introduced by Taylor. When he discovered it, he called for a study of the Taylor plan,

JOHN YANCEY



ROBERT R. TAYLOR

Yancey said. It was more general than he wanted, and he worked for a more specific formula on how Negro families would be selected.

CHA publicly announced a non-discrimination policy last August. Under it, the commissioners were to pass on Negro applicants for space in Trumbull, Lawndale, Lathrop and Bridgeport homes.

Despite a number of applications no Negro families were moved into these four projects.

Yancey said that during the winter months, CHA was so tied up with the loyalty oath controversy that many routine items were overlooked. He said he had asked for a showdown on the Jim Crow problem at last Monday's meeting but became ill, and requested that it be deferred.

He said he regretted the NAACP action because it tended to focus enemy attention of efforts to integrate the four projects. He said he feels the most successful way to make such gains is quietly and without furor.

Taylor declared that in view of the outstanding success of integration in 12 other CHA projects, the authority should apply the policy immediately to the rest.

Break Ground For Project In All Negro Illinois Suburb

ROBBINS, Ill. — (ANP) — Ground breaking ceremonies for a $1,000,000 low-rent housing project will be held Sunday, June 28, in this all-Negro suburb of Chicago, Harry C. Kinne, chairman of the Cook County Housing Authority, announced this week.

The construction of the low-rent project is part of a comprehensive redevelopment program which involves the installation of storm drainage and sewer and water facilities in the community, slum clearance, and privately financed home construction.

Each unit in the 100-unit project will have a private front and rear yard. A children's play ground also is planned. The houses themselves will be two-story frame construction and will be brick veneered for the first story and cement asbestos siding above.

The project itself is just one phase in over-all plans for improving living conditions in Robbins. In commenting on future plans Raymond E. Nelson, executive director of the Cook County Housing Authority, said in part:

"Actually, the entire improvement will be over $2,500,000 for the community when one considers the road, sewer and water construction. Furthermore, this development will be the anchor around which a $5,000,000 program is proposed for private builders."

Crow

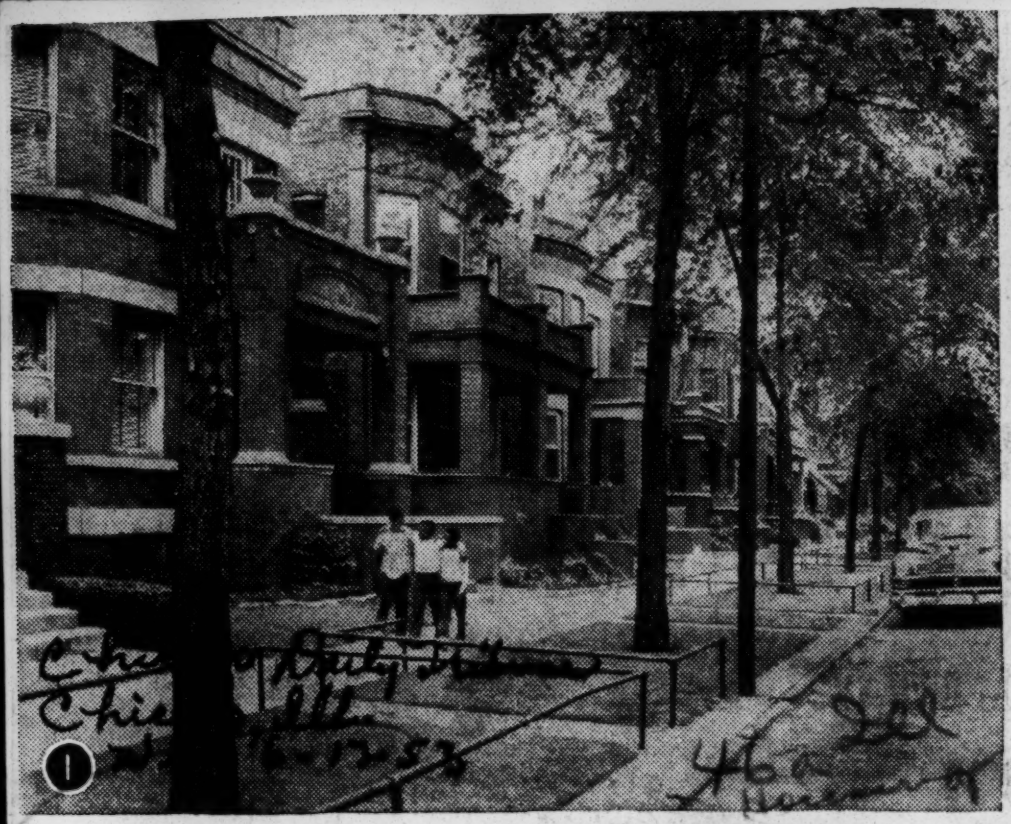
Defender Man On TV Forum In New Orleans

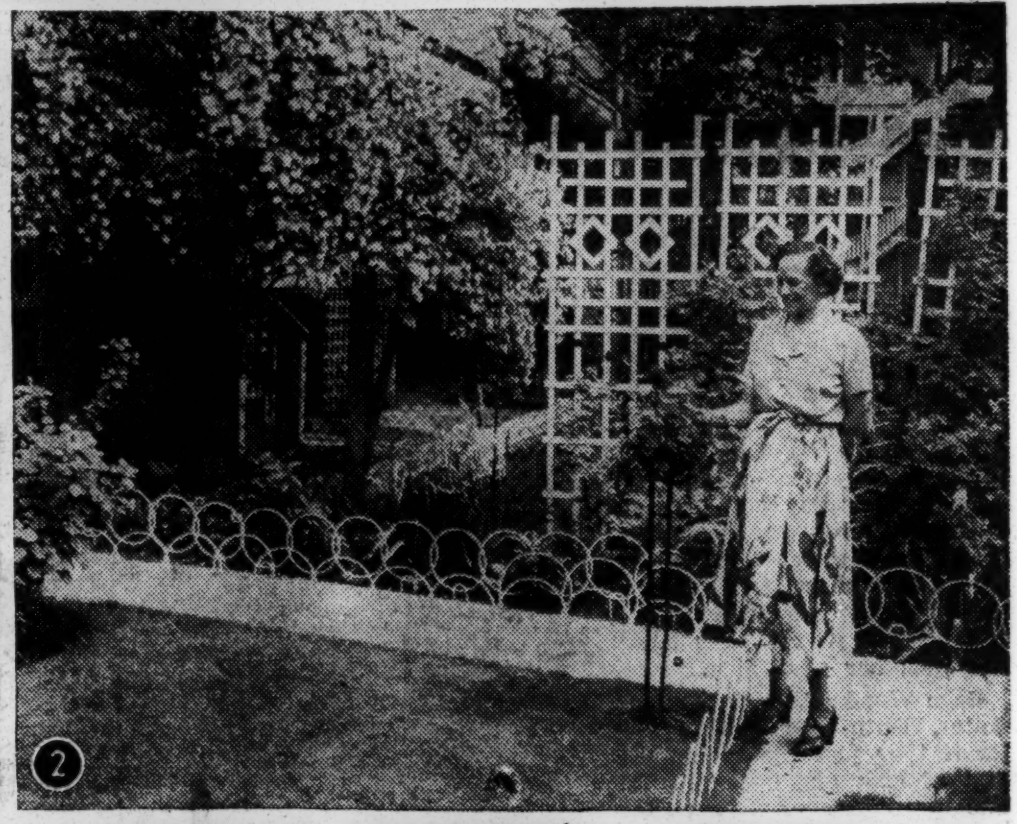
NEW ORLEANS — Defender Representative C. W. Taylor was one of three newsmen to appear on a television panel last week discussing "Slum Clearance in New Orleans."

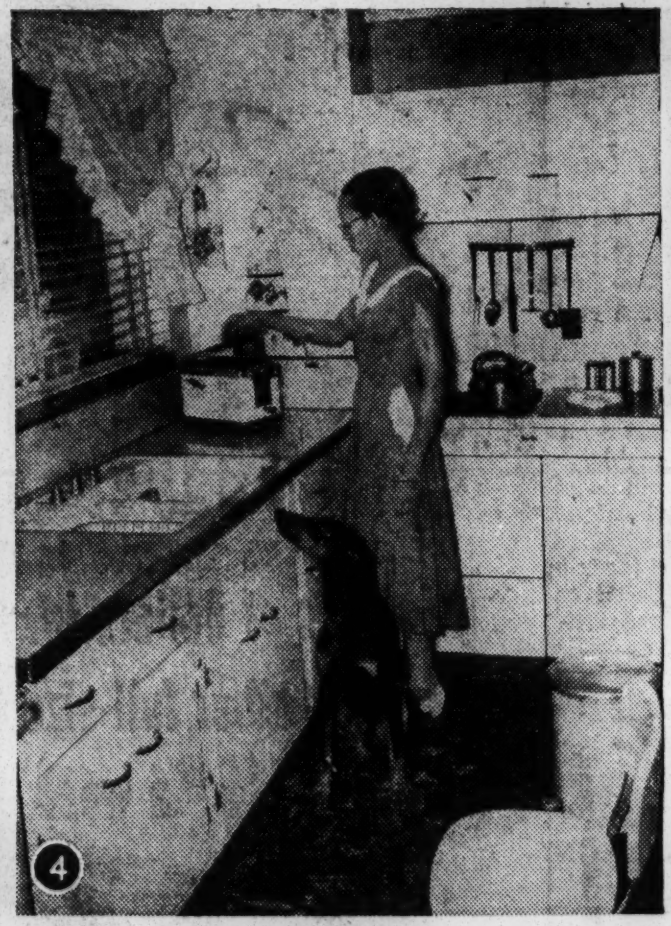
Other newsmen participating were Tom Kelley and A. M. McCollister. Taylor conducts a regular news and forum program regularly on radio station WNOE.

City representatives on the panel were Commissioner Tom Brahney, Yates Cook, director of slum clearance in New Orleans, Fred Locks and Atty. Walter Barnett.

The panelists were in agreement on the need for slum clearance in New Orleans. They also agreed that subsidies were needed in order to meet the slum clearance problem.







[TRIBUNE Photo]

Prime examples of well kept housing among Chicago Negroes who take pride in their neighborhoods. 1. View along 6600 block of Minerva av., where lawns, parkways and sidewalks are immaculate. 2. Mrs. Wendell Green tending a rose tree in her garden at 6640 Minerva av. 3. Addition rising at Parkway Gardens apartment project. 4. Mrs. Claude Lawson in kitchen of home at 6526 South Park way. 5. Leslie Carr trimming his lawn at 6635 Minerva av.

Parkway Homes Triumph Over Slums

There is something symbolic about the fact that the 11 eight-story elevator apartments which will complete Parkway Gardens homes at 66th and South Park ave dominate the skyline for miles around.

They, and the 300 already occupied walkup apartments of the development represent a high water mark in self-help by the housing starved Negroes of Chicago.

They also represent a triumph over delays in ~~a~~uiring land, a long search for a mortgage house that had faith in the future of Negroes as property owners, and the whispers of some people who said "it can't be done."

But it has been all but done. By September of 1954, all 694 apartments will be complete, occupied and mutually owned by citizens who did not hesitate to invest in their own futures.

They are a proud lot, these people who are making Parkway Gardens a reality, and they have every right to be so. Not only are they proud of the design which includes the best ideas and latest advances of the construction industry, but they are proud of the fact that two and a half million dollars of their own money has made it possible.

And that two and a half million dollars, coupled with an FHA insured loan has converted an eyesore of weed grown prairie and rotting frame buildings into a community that has no equal in America, but which is sure to set a pattern for other cities.

Through the mutual ownership arrangement and the community trust plan under which it is being built, Parkway Gardens will be completed at a cost of eight million dollars.

Its location is one of the most strategic in the city, giving easy access to both neighborhood and downtown shopping areas, schools, churches, beaches and parks.

And perhaps more important than many of the other factors, Parkway Gardens has already developed a strong community spirit. A $100,000 credit union helps protect the savings and supply the moderate cash needs of the 30 families already in residence.

Mutual owners supervise the maintenance of the buildings and grounds, and high speed traffic along South Parkway has already been curbed as a result of efforts originating in Parkway Gardens.

DOMINATING SKYLINE for miles around, first of 11 eight story buildings of Parkway Gardens homes nears completion of site between 64th and 66th sts., on South Park ave. Unit containing 16 deluxe elevator apartments is scheduled for completion, Dec. 1, with occupancy of other buildings to follow at 30-day intervals. When completed, unique development will contain 394 elevator apartments plus 300 walk-up apartments already occupied.

New Orleans Editor Is First Negro Member Of Community Chest Board

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5—(DSN)—C. C. DeJoie, Jr., Executive Editor of the Louisiana Weekly became the first Negro member of the local Community Chest Board with his election, along with eight other members, at the annual meeting of the Community Chest at the International House Auditorium last Monday night.

The election of Editor DeJoie brought to three the number of Negroes now serving on policy making boards of the Community Chest and the United Fund Drive of Greater New Orleans.

The other two are James E. Gayle, prominent religious leader who is a member of the budget committee of the Community Chest and Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, a member of the United Fund board of directors. Mr. Gayle was the first named to the policy-making position with the Community Chest.

Dr. Ben Quarles of Dillard University last week was named to the board of directors of Family Service, the largest agency in the Chest family. Mr. Gayle also serves on the board of Family Service.

Housing Problem Recognized At Last

THE past two weeks saw two important urgently needed housing committees named in the city of New Orleans. Four Negroes were named to the mayor's "Housing Study Committee" and an Interracial Citizens' Committee for the improvement of housing for Negroes was formed with the New Orleans Urban League doing the spade work.

For years the housing situation here in New Orleans among Negroes has been one of the most deplorable we've faced and still is. For at this very moment we find more than 600 residents of the Desire street area faced with having to move and no place to go. Not only that, the private concerns that owns the water line has ordered the water shut off and this has created a problem that has caused a "drought." Had the appointment of Negroes on the "Study Committee" come about earlier, we can't help but to feel that such a problem would have been eased to some extent.

According to the Home Builders Association, since the end of World War II, 48,000 home were built here in New Orleans and probably less than 500 or not more than 1000 were built for Negro occupancy.

One of the contributing factors to the existant deplorable situation is the fact that Negroes in the South are rarely considered in plans of community development.

This move on the part of Mayor Morrison and the citizens themselves definitely proves that we are moving in the right direction to make our city of New Orleans a better place for **all** of us.

With these two recent developments, we are sure that there will be no recurrence of the incident which happened a short time ago, when the city bought a tract of land and divided it into two separate parcels.

This tract of land was later sold to a well known developer who publicly announced that 1400 homes for white and 1200 homes for Negroes would be built on this tract. Today, whites are occupying homes on this land but Negroes are still waiting the development of such homes.

With the mayor's integrated group and the citizens themselves probing behind the degrading housing conditions among Negroes here, we have every reason to feel and believe that these negligences will no longer go unattended to.

It would be a wise move on the part of the other groups that are instrumental in community development to appoint Negroes to the various committees.

Then and only then will our great city of New Orleans develop to its fullest capacity. When this is done we'll have a real American democratic community.

The Problem Of Housing For Negroes

one encroachment after another, there is now only a little more than 100 acres which still might be made available for the housing of Negroes.

There was about 200 acres available until the Commission Council, acting upon the recommendation of the City Planning & Zoning Commission, acted upon an ordinance to establish a 110-acre light industrial tract in a section previously zoned residential. It was understood that this district was intended for and within the reach of development of housing for Negroes.

Representatives of the Urban League Housing Committee appeared before the council to question the fairness of the proposal. The mayor and the city planning director endeavored to assure us and the public that nothing more was intended than to exchange one district for another in such a way as to provide an even better chance for the housing in a much more desirable section. The exchange was to be completed with the changing of a second area from industrial to residential through a companion ordinance to follow.

The first ordinance violated the final recommendations of the city planning and zoning commission as set forth in the proposed zoning text for New Orleans of January, 1953.

The second ordinance, which was to have corrected the situation by fulfilling the officials' commitment to rezone the other district, has yet to be introduced.

At the moment, there is nothing left in the area but the Agriculture street dump, which area is presently unsuitable for anything and will remain so for at least five or six years, according to the engineers.

Now, there appears to be considerable opposition to the proclaimed intent of the Commission Council to restore a residentially zoned district in the area by completing the switch through a second rezoning action.

In view of all the foregoing, The Housing Committee of the New Orleans Urban League has called this meeting to ask you, as citizens of the community, who have shown a consciousness of the need for treatment of the fundamental social ills of the community, to hear and consider the facts of this particular situation.

We are of the opinion that if you find the facts and implications to be as we contend, we all might be able to come together on the following agreements.

1) A community-wide, interracial, and citizen-type action is needed to offset the action of certain pressure forces whose leadership has not considered the total implications of the situation on the over-all welfare of the general community.

2) Such a Citizens' Committee should prevail upon the director of the City Planning and Zoning Commission, the mayor and the Commission Council to

a) Honor their commitment to restore a residential "Two-family 'B'" district in Area "A" in which the Federal Housing Administration has already agreed to issue 500 commitments to a reputable private builder or developer.

b) To seek additional areas for the development of privately produced housing for Negroes to supplant the sites which were lost to the School Board, the Desire Street Public Housing Project, and Industry; and

c) To exercise every power available to the city government to promote the construction of private sale and rental housing for the Negro market by private industry on all land thus made available.

Finally, the 1800 unit low-rent development currently under development will bring at least 4500 more persons into Area "A". There are some 500 families already living in the general area in the Loumet Development.

If we can secure the 500 houses for which FHA is willing to issue commitments in the area, that will mean at least another 1500 persons in the area. With the prospect of some 8400 or 9000 persons living in the area, the city must be prevailed upon to control industry in that area in such a way as not to present new hazards to future residence in the area.

The Urban League is as much interested as any group in the continuing industrial development of New Orleans, but the city can't simply become one big factory. Factories need people, too, and the people have to have homes in which to live.

11-STORY NEGRO APARTMENTS AIM

Catholic Body Okays Plan for $1,750,000 Building

The Knights of St. Peter Claver is formulating plans for the erection of an 11-story, $1,750,000 apartment building for Negroes in New Orleans.

Announcement that the Catholic organization had approved plans for the structure came Wednesday at the national convention of the group in Rochester, N. Y.

The proposed apartment building, whose erection is subject to approval of the Federal Housing Authority and various city agencies, would be at Orleans and N. Derbigny, adjoining the society's national headquarters at the old French hospital.

If approval is granted, the society plans to get construction under way within a year. The building will be a modern, U-shaped structure of brick and glass, with 200 apartments.

Architects are Goldstein, Parham and Labouisse, of New Orleans.

Decision of the society followed a year of study by the Knights and three days of discussion at the convention in Rochester.

Alexander T. Lecesne of Chicago, the group's attorney, said in Rochester he thought the structure would be the "first effort by any fraternal organization to alleviate a city's housing problem."

The Knights, concluding a five-day meeting Wednesday, also voted to hold its 1954 convention in New Orleans.

$7,500,000 contract set for new housing project

BHA gets go signal on city's first elevator-service project

BALTIMORE

The Federal government gave the go-ahead signal this week for Baltimore's first high-rise housing project.

The building contract for the $7,567,471 Lafayette Court project will be signed today (Fri.) with the Standard Construction Company Inc. of Washington, according to C. Chester Carey, chairman of the Baltimore Housing Authority.

Containing 816 family units, the project will cover 21 acres in the area of Colvin, Caroline, Orleans and Fayette sts., now one of the worst slum areas in the country.

Largest Project

Oliver C. Winston, BHA executive director points out that this is the largest project undertaken under the new housing program.

Six of the 23 buildings will be eleven stories high with elevator service. Ten buildings will be three-story walk-ups; and seven will be two-story row houses containing 42 four-bedroom apartments for the particular benefit of large families.

A new feature of the project will be outside galleries instead of indoor corridors. The galleries which will run around the buildings, will be the only entrance passageway and access to the elevators. They may serve also as porches.

Because of financial limitations and the high cost of buying slum land, the Baltimore Housing Authority followed the lead of other such agencies throughout the country which are finding the high - rise projects most advantageous.

This design, which has the benefit of extensive research, provides the maximum amount of living quarters, light, air, green spaces and trees for a maximum number of persons in o minimum amount of space.

While the slum buildings now cover 60 per cent of the land, the new high-rise project will cover only 16 per cent of the land, leaving the rest a green net of light and fresh air.

All Properties Acquired

All of the slum properties have been acquired by the BHA and relocation of families living in the area is practically complete.

The Lafayette Court homes is the first project to be given the government green light since Congress passed an appropriations bill limiting to 20,000 the number of housing units to be built throughout the country this year.

The BHA has indications that the two other Baltimore projects will be authorized this year: the Flaghouse Court homes, in the Pratt st. community, for white families; and the Cherry Hill extension No. 2.

Broker Discusses Opportunities In Negro Real Estate Market

By HARRY J. GANNON

Following is a reprint from a current issue of The St .Louis Countian. It is reprinted here for its general interest to c readers. — Editors.

Analysis of the sales potential in Negro property is presented in the following article by Harry J. Gannon. Gannon, who has been in the real estate field since 19 , heads the H. J. Gannon Realty Company, 803 Chestnut St., St. Louis. He has specialized in Negro property since 1937.

HARRY J. GANNON

The market for Negro property in the Metropolitan St. Louis area deserves the serious attention of brokers and salesmen. The market is an active and growing one. It is being sparked by the improved economic condition of the Negro and the tremendous growth of the Negro population here.

The day of the sale of worn-out, run down, dilapidated property to Negro clients is virtually past. Neglected houses and flats no longer have an appeal.

Many families today for the first time have the earning power and savings sufficient to permit them to seek better homes in more desirable locations than those they now live in, and this fact is gaining recognition within the real estate field. The Negro, forced by circumstances for so many years to remain in ancient and ramshackle structures, is seeking to provide his family with better and more suitable housing.

As an illustration of the movement for self-betterment in housing, I cite an experience of a broker, whose first contact with a Negro client left him amazed at the latter's capacity to purchase and pay for a home. In talking with his client, this broker discovered, that the man and his family had an exceptional income, all from salaries and wages. The man was a highly regarded employee of a large downtown firm and was earning $85.00 a week. His daughter was earning more that $3000 a year. A son earned $67.50 a week. They owned a nice automobile and had a well furnished flat — all paid for. They dcided to buy their own home, when the store beneath their mid-town flat was rented to a tavern. The man told the real estate agent:

"I do not intend to have my family living over a saloon."

PROPERLY FINANCED

This client made a $2,500 down payment on a home and the financing plan was well within his ability to carry. There will not be a foreclosure of this home.

The problem of finding suitable housing for Negro clients is complicated by much confusion, prejudice and the lack of understanding of the Negro's needs and advancement. While to some the exodus of the Negro from the narrow confines of the mid-town, slum areas is of recent origin, actually it began in 1936 and has since become a mass-movement.

It was in the midsummer of 1936 that the top executive of one of the largest corporations in St. Louis purchased a two-family flat on Page Boulevard west of Grand Ave., for his chauffeur and his family. The property was then situated in an all white neighborhood.

This single incident, we believe, was the final incentive for the Negro population of St. Louis to begin a westward movement into better dwellings. At that time, the Negro population numbered a little over 90,000. They were crowded into such a small area, and for the most part into ancient, dilapidated houses; this movement was bound to come, and it has steadily continued to the present time. In the early days the immediate district into which they were moving contained houses and flats, for the most part badly in need of modernization. This the Negroes took over and transformed many city blocks from bordering on being a blighted district into pleasant places to live.

LOOKS TO BROKER

Since that time we have learned a great deal about the Negro, his problems and his housing needs. We also learned early that the Negro places himself completely in the hands of the real estate agent for guidance and financial assistance in the buying of a home. Sound advice, proper financing and painstaking explanation of the financial responsibility prior to the closing of a deal goes a long way toward laying an excellent foundation for fine future relationship between the colored client and the real estate man.

A peculiar situation has developed since 1950 in the matter of more housing units for Negroes which has created a problem for the homeowner, the real estate man and the Negro. Spreading west and northeast beyond Kingshighway and also Union boulevard, and with the continued rising prices the purchasing has been spotty — spotty also because financing of these properties has become increasingly more difficult and the down payments, while not too small from a dollar and cents standpoint, still are disproportionate to the price. This situation, we believe, has also created several neighborhoods of both colored and white more or less permanently.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES

The Negro, in the lower income bracket, desiring to own his own home, has, due to the high price of individual dwelling units, been forced to buy his home in a group of split-up houses or flats, as the down payment and monthly payment come within his reach.

The situation in St. Louis County over this period of years has changed but little. The largest County subdivision for Negroes in northwest St. Louis County, is a terrible community of shacks with inadequate plumbing and heating facilities and dirty, littered streets. Several other Negro communities in the County likewise had little improvements.

The Negro population today numbers approximately 154,000, enough people to outnumber some fair size metropolitan areas in the United States. Meeting their housing needs offers many opportunities for the broker who will intelligently and honestly devote himself to their problems and help in their solution.

HOUSING COMMISSIONERS ON SPOT:

13 Families Sue To Erase Housing Discrimination

ELIZABETH, N.J.—A suit was filed last Friday in the Superior Court in Trenton by 13 families who applied for an injunctive judgment forever restraining the local Housing Authority from practicing discrimination and segregation in leasing units in two projects.

The complainants allege:

1. That the executive director and members of the Housing Authority, by policy and custom, refuse to accept qualified colored applicants as tenants for Mrvalag Manor which has 423 units solely because of their race or color.

72 Segregated Units

2. That applications of white persons only are accepted for Mrvalag Manor.

3. That 72 of the 405 units in Pioneer Homes are segregated for colored families only.

4. That seven of the plaintiffs' applications have been accepted since October 1951, that they have been notified that they are eligible, but have not yet been placed.

5. That in the past 15 months (January 1952, to March 1953) colored families represented 4.3 per cent of the total admissions to segregated units in Pioneer Homes, yet they represent 44 per cent of the families in the eligible pool.

DAD's Warning Ignored

The complainants emphasize further, that the Division Against Discrimination had previously warned the local housing officials that they were violating the anti-discrimination laws.

A hearing was held subsequenting with housing officials and DAD representatives, but the policy of segregation at Pioneer Homes and discrimination at Mrvalag Manor remains unchanged up to now.

So many complaints were received by the NAACP Branch in Elizabeth that its officials found it necessary to advise the complainants of their civil rights under state laws.

Eligibility Letters Exhibits

The plaintiffs have retained J. Leroy Jordan as their counsel. Bravid Nesbitt is president of the NAACP, and Dr. William H. Brown is chairman of the association's housing committee.

Filed with the suit are exhibits of copies of letters received by seven of the plaintiffs informing them of their eligibility for units and assuring them that they would be communicated with "when an appropriate vacancy occurs."

The reference to "an appropriate vacancy" was interpreted to mean a vacancy in one of the 72 segregated units in Pioneer Homes.

Plaintiffs, Defendants

The plaintiffs are: Florence Taylor, Ida M. Wilkins, Cleveland Little, Loretta Neal, Lulu James, William Patterson, Coma Jenkins, Alexander Chapel, Joseph Brinkley, Charles E. Payne, Bessie Mayers, Albert Ward and Wilber Taylor.

The defendants are: Arthur J. Long, executive director, Elizabeth Housing Authority; and these members: Joseph J. Leonard, Albert J. Keifler, J. Raymond Farley, Mrs. Raymond W. Muir, Rocco C. Pellicone and Daniel J. Tracy Jr.

'Tighten Up' Rent Control Bill—CIO

2,000,000 Tenants Involved, Assembly Warned

State CIO president Carl Holderman last Friday urged the State Assembly to "tighten up" the Senate-passed Clapp rent control bill and to enact six other measures backed by CIO.

Warning that more than 2,000,000 tenants in New Jersey would be affected by the final rent control bill, since Federal controls end July 31, Holderman urged amendments to Clapp's Bill (S-373) to:

1. Tighten up section permitting landlords to get rent hikes for increases in their operating and maintenance costs, to limit such hikes to "substantial" cost increases after July 31.

Other Charges Asked

2. Strike out a vague section permitting rent increases to landlords for "special or unusual circumstance."

3. Restore the over-all limit of 15 percent increases after July 31.

4. Provide criminal penalties for violations of the act.

5. Permit the governmental agency which files a treble damage suit on behalf of a tenant for rent overcharges to keep two-thirds of the award to help finance administration.

Cites Sate's Role

6. Require the state, not the municipalities, to reimburse the county for administrative costs.

7. Reverse the "municipal option" feature so that all cities would be covered by the law, unless they asked decontrol.

8. Permit the county freeholders to establish a separate county rent control agency and remove the salary limits of $1,000 and $2,500 for county rent control officials.

With the New Year, a Fire and Now a Search for Shelter

Morris Warman

Some of those left homeless by fire at 112 Sullivan St., Brooklyn.

31 Homeless in Tenement Fire Charge City Shelter Turn-Down

Acting Head of Home Is Suspended; 26 Victims Return to Ruins Where Woman and Child Died

Thirty-one men, women and children, left homeless after a predawn fire in which a woman and child were killed and which gutted their tenement dwelling in Brooklyn, were shuttled between Brooklyn and Manhattan yesterday in what the Department of Welfare described as "a series of misunderstandings."

By last night a Department of Welfare employee had been suspended and will face charges for his behavior on the job.

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy ordered an immediate investigation of the situation when it was brought to his attention late in the afternoon. He sent Michael Rappaport, deputy director of the Bureau of Welfare Administration, to take charge of the Family Shelter at 330 E. 5th St., Manhattan, where the fire victims charged they had been denied food and lodging.

Mr. Rappaport's first act was to "send home" Nelson Ashley, an assistant superintendent in charge of plant operation at the shelter, who was the ranking official on duty and therefore in charge yesterday. He said Mr. Ashley's "condition was obvious" and that he was suspended and would face departmental charges.

He also ordered social investigators to call again on the families involved in the matter to find some meeting point between the situation as presented by the families and that described by Welfare Department employees.

Twenty-six of those who were burned out, ten of them children, returned to the fire-wrecked building at 112 Sullivan St., Brooklyn, in the Red Hook district, intending to remain there for the night. The rest were taken in by friends and relatives. The department sent a field director and social worker to the Sullivan St. building early in the evening. The tenants, shivering in the unheated, windowless structure, accepted explanations which were offered and agreed readily to accept the offer of shelter in hotels and rooming houses, food and clothing for the week end. On Monday the homeless persons will go to the Williamsburg Welfare Center, 749 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, which was closed yesterday, where efforts will be made to find permanent quarters for them.

The situation was first brought to the department's attention at 10 a. m. when the thirty-one persons, members of twelve families, were brought to the shelter in two police vans. The fire that broke out just before 5 a. m. in their apartment dwelling claimed the lives of Mrs. Carmela Amari, forty-one, and her four-year-old child Mary Ann, sent three persons to the hospital in critical condition and made forty others homeless.

When they arrived at the shelter, various members of the group reported afterwards, they were told by Mr. Ashley that the shelter was "quarantined because of measles." They were, they said, refused food, although some had not eaten since the previous evening, and were denied shelter. They milled around the shelter until 2:45 p. m., they said, when Mr. Ashley returned.

"This man was acting funny," William Feliciano, twenty-one, said later. "When I asked him for for a glass of milk and a sandwich for my wife Stella, who is having a baby this month, he said, 'Where's your money?' We had an argument. We wanted a place to live, we said, because we had no money. We lost it all in the fire. Then they gave us $24 to take taxis back. And here we are."

Mr. Rappaport said that Miss Gladys Beasley, the one social investigator on duty at the shelter, and two social workers who came to aid her from the Welfare Center in Williamsburg, told him that, beyond the complications caused by Mr. Ashley's behavior, there were "misunderstandings" on the part of the homeless persons.

Misunderstanding Reported

The investigators, Mr. Rappaport said, told him the homeless families were under the impression that they were being brought

Mr. Rappaport emphasized that Mr. Ashley was not a social service employee and had been "technically" in charge during the day only because of his rank. He said that on holidays and week ends the shelter is operated by a maintenance crew and a skeleton administrative staff.

Both Commissioner McCarthy and Mr. Rappaport expressed surprise at the complaints by the Sullivan St. families, declaring that it is almost daily routine for the shelter to feed families made homeless by similar disasters and that temporary lodgings are provided immediately, frequently in hotels. Apartments are scarcer and admittedly take time to provide.

The families charged that they had been told by the shelter workers to fend for themselves until Monday when they could then apply for help at the Williamsburg welfare center at 749 Atlantic Ave., in Brooklyn, as closest to their homes.

Mr. Rappaport said that they were within the Williamsburg center's jurisdiction but had been brought to the shelter because the Williamsburg center was closed for the holiday. Two social workers from Williamsburg were, however, contacted and assisted Miss Beasley in interviewing the families. All three workers, Mr. Rappaport said, reported that the families had firmly refused temporary lodgings.

MEMORIAL TO SCIENTIST: Tuskegee's immortal George Washington Carver's memory will be perpetuated by the Carver Houses, a New York low cost housing project. In the photo above, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri (2nd from left) and city leaders participate in the ground-breaking ceremonies for the project.

Smashes Door, Snips Chain To Evict Family

NEW YORK — A city marshall, armed with a sledge hammer and crowbar, battered down the door of an apartment in the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's Parkchester housing development in the Bronx Wednesday to carry out an eviction order against a Negro family.

Fifty angry men and women, who had barricaded themselves in the three-room apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur and their two children, were escorted by police out of the building at 1619 Metropolitan ave. But in the process, four policemen were assaulted and two men were arrested.

400 WATCH OUSTING

About 400 persons were on the street as the crowd left the building. Some booed, some applauded.

The incident ended a series of demonstrations in behalf of the Decaturs since Metropolitan Life announced that it would evict them from the all white housing project.

Decatur, a railroad dining-car waiter, and his family got into the Parkchester on a sublease. The company said it would not renew the lease. It was upheld in court recently in the case of Negro eviction from another Metropolitan housing project.

WOMEN CHAIN SELVES

Less than 24-hours before the eviction, six women chained themselves inside Metropolitan Life's skyscraper office protesting the scheduled ousting. After spending nine hours in an anteroom of the 28th floor office of the vice-president of the firm, the women left about 2:30 a.m. Wednesday without obtaining any company commitment on their demands.

At 10:25 a.m., City Marshall William H. Goldstone and six aides arrived at the Decatur apartment. After knocking on the door and receiving no response, Goldstone ordered the sledge hammer and crowbar and smashed a door panel and snipped a safety chain with a cutting tool.

Twenty policemen directed the occupants out of the apartment.

HARLEM SLUM SURVEY COVERS 600 HOUSES

Inspectors of the Department of Housing and Buildings began a check-up yesterday morning of 600 Harlem apartments in a four-square block area bounded by West 135th and 149th Streets and Fifth and Eighth Avenues to determine whether there were violations that make slums of the houses.

The check-up was started at the request of Herman T. Stichman, State Housing Commissioner, who wrote a letter last week to Bernard J. Gillroy, Housing and Building Commissioner, saying that if violations were found in the area, landlords be compelled to rehabilitate the buildings.

Deputy Commissioner Frederick S. Weaver and ten ispectors started the survey at 10 A. M. beginning at 1 West 135th Street. In one building on that block they found the police standing guard in a basement room over the body of a lodger who had died overnight. Mr. Weaver said he would seek to learn whether the owner of the building had a hotel permit.

Mr. Stichman said yesterday he had recommended that the four blocks be checked because he felt they were areas that could still be rehabilitated, but that might become unlivable slums if nothing were done to improve them.

In another action involving Harlem buildings yesterday, Magistrate Anthony E. Maglio in Municipal Term Court levied fines totaling $580 against eleven landlords charged with building violations. They had pleaded guilty on June 1. The Magistrate said a re-inspection had shown that landlords were complying with the law and that they "have really gone to work and done something about violations that had been reported."

END OF FIGHT URGED OVER CARVER CLINIC

Mt. Sinai and Medical Group Officials Called on to Act at Urban League Meeting

BLAME IS PUT ON SOCIETY

Stichman Says Doctors Seek His Removal by Governor—Murray Fears Socialism

Mount Sinai Hospital officials and members of the New York County Medical Society should get together and reconcile their differences over the clinic that the hospital plans to staff and operate in the state-aided Carver Houses, spokesmen for both sides of the controversy agreed yesterday. They presented their views at a luncheon of the Urban League of Greater New York at the Theresa Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street.

Herman T. Stichman, State Housing Commissioner, one of the speakers, charged that the society, instead of taking steps to resolve the controversy, had tried in its communications with Governor Dewey to have him removed from office. "I am absolutely willing to go down in this fight," he said.

Dr. Peter Murray, president-elect of the Medical Society of the County of New York and director of gynecology at Harlem and Mount Sinai Hospitals, said Dr. Martin Steinberg, superintendent of Mount Sinai, who prepared the clinic plan, had been invited to discuss it. However, he said, it is not hte custom of the society to "allow pepole to come before them and harangue them on something that may have political implications."

The Carver House clinics have been the center of controversy for two years. Last month ground was broken for the state-aided thirteen-acre apartment project between Park and Madison Avenues, from Ninety-ninth to 106th Streets.

Mt. Sinai Proposed Plan

The plan to have the hospital staff a clinic for 400 low-income tenants and 100 other families in space at the project to be provided by the city, originated with Mount Sinai doctors, Mr. Stichman explained, adding that opponents were inaccurately calling it the "Stichman Plan."

He emphasized the need for more clinics in slum areas. The city as a whole, he said, averaged one doctor for every 444 persons, while in greater Harlem, where there is more serious illness, there is one for each 1,367 persons.

Dr. Murray said the space allocated should be used for housing. Although he admitted clinical needs were great in the area, he contended that Carver House tenants would have available clinics a few blocks to the east where, he said, "New York is spending $8,000,000 on a new metropolitan hospital, the so-called East Harlem Hospital—a city facility—and there will be no charge for any clinic in it."

He also maintained that the Carver clinic plan would be a step toward socialized medicine and would promote "the welfare of one group at the expense of another."

In a question period, Dr. A. Charles Posner, president of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, said the board had gone on record earlier this month as opposed to the Carver clinic.

Carver Houses Get Off to Start In East Harlem

Herald Tribune

Wrecker Crews Clear Area; Relocating 3,511 Families Causing Major Problem

P. 17

By Robert A. Poteete

Bricks are falling, walls are crumbling and here and there a rubble fire smoulders in East Harlem where blighted blocks of tenement buildings are being razed to make way for the 1,246-apartment Carver Houses.

Eventually, thirteen large buildings will occupy the seven-block area between Park and Madison Avenues and 99th and 106th Streets, some straddling what now are streets, in the enclave where 218 tenements stood before demolition began.

The two large items of business in the area now are the demolition which is ocupying a wrecking crew of 106 men full time in the southern three blocks and the endless chess-game of relocating 3,511 families who lived in the area.

Piecemeal Demolition

Demolition proceeds with more directness than the relocation. As in other projects of the New York City Housing Authority, it is piecemeal, and current clearing is confined to the eighty-eight buildings in the three blocks between 99th and 102d St. Fifty-three already have been leveled.

The rows of tenements that stood in the three blocks apparently were the first buildings to be erected there, according to David Glick, sixty, head of the International Wrecking Co., who is in charge of the operation. Before the old buildings were put up, the land was filled with construction leftovers from the New York Central Railroad elevation on Park Ave., he said.

The tenements are "all soft buildings," he said, explaining why the workmen were not using heavy iron balls swung from cranes. "A ball would go right through one of those buildings and just make a hole," Mr. Glick began working in construction forty-six years ago, when he was thirteen.

Where Mr. Glick's employees work now among the rubble and the shattered shells of buildings, there eventually will be play areas and grassy plots around six large apartment buildings. Seven more buildings will be put up in the northern part of the seven-block site where demolition has not yet started.

Start Building in February

Harry Snell, housing manager for the project, said that construction on the first buildings will get under way late next month—even before the last old tenement in the southern three-block area is scheduled to fall in March.

The thirteen-building project, to be named in honor of the late George Washington Carver, Negro scientist, will cost $18,410,000. Rents, which the state will subsidize, will run about $9 a room a month for low-income families.

Carver Houses will open an experiment in health planning which has been worked out by Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing, with Mount Sinai Hospital, 11 E. 100th St., and Philip J. Cruise, chairman of the Housing Authority. Under the plan, some 400 Carver Houses residents and another 100 residents of tenements in the neighborhood who cannot pay for medical care will receive a free "family doctor" service from the hospital.

East Harlem Slum Disappears--Housing Project to Replace It

Herald Tribune
P. 17
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 1-23-53

View down 102d St. from underpass beneath the railroad tracks. Fifth Ave. apartments can be seen in the background

Bob Noble

Shells of onetime tenement houses—view looking south from 102d St. At left background is one of buildings in Lexington Houses, another slum clearance project, east of Park Ave. Apartments in right background are on 96th St. Carver Houses will have 1,246 low-cost apartments

An instance of medical mossbackery toward social conditions as they actually are came to light this spring in New York City, where Herman T. Stichman, the State Commissioner of Housing, heads up the building of a huge low-cost dwelling project, known as Carver Houses, which will cover seven blocks of largely Negro and Puerto Rican slums. Directly opposite the site is Mt. Sinai Hospital, one of the city's best teaching hospitals, which dispenses a vast amount of free medical care.

In 1950 Commissioner Stichman made a deal with Mt. Sinai, whereby in exchange for rent-free space within the project the hospital undertook to provide clinical care for the 400 poorest—too poor to afford medical insurance—of the 1,200 Carver Houses families. It was agreed that if any member of the 400 families was too ill to be moved—meaning a heart or cancer case—treatment would be given in the patient's apartment. Mt. Sinai was happy with the deal: the clinic would not only take some of the strain off the hospital's swamped facilities, but provide cases for medical study and teaching, as well as be a path-breaking U.S. experiment in community health teamwork. Commissioner Stichman asked the Medical Society of the County of New York for endorsement.

This spring, *New York Medicine*, official publication of the society, declared that the plan would "closely resemble socialized medicine, if it is put into effect." The chairman of its Committee on Medical Economics, a Park Avenue obstetrician, in declaring Stichman's plan "Utopian," added for publication in the New York *Times:* "He said the doctors at the clinic would make house calls. . . . I suppose he'd like to serve them breakfast in bed, too." By "them" the chairman meant the patients who might be too ill to be moved. His little joke must surely be one of the greatest of its type since Marie Antoinette said, "Let them eat cake."

New York Nixes Cellar Tenants By July 1955

NEW YORK—An estimated 15,000 dwellers in tenement cellars in the city may now legally occupy these quarters until July 1, 1955. The Board of Health brought the city's regulation into conformity with a new state law that became effective last April 8.

In order to meet the requirements of the new provisions, the cellar homes must meet the minimum standards of health and safety. Assistant Health Commissioner Jerome Trichtor predicted that only a few hundred cellars would qualify for certificates. Landlords must obtain certificates of health and safety from both the health and housing and building departments. There must be no bad floors, walls or plumbing and no vermin.

Extension of time under the new rule was approved because of the acute shortage of housing in the New York area. Before enactment of the state law, the Health Department had been stopping cellar occupancy at the rate of fifty to sixty a month.

300-Unit Home Co-op Dedicated

Adam Clayton Powell Is Speaker At Exercises Which Mark Opening Of $2,700,000 N. Y. Development

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., was the principal speaker Sunday at dedication exercises for the $2,700,000 Dorie Miller housing project, the first unsegregated cooperative housing project to be constructed in the City of New York.

The tenants for the new project were obtained through the offices of Rep. Powell, who is also minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. The builder was David Kent, who obtained mortgage financing for the 300-family development through Thurman Lee of the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

* * *

REV. MR. POWELL said "it is altogether fitting that New York's first unsegregated cooperative housing project should be named after the first hero who fought at Pearl Harbor—Dorie Miller. It is incidental that Dorie Miller was a Negro or the fact that he was an American trying to defeat the forces of fascism. This must be the beginning of hundreds of housing projects, owned and cooperatively by American people irrespective of race. There can be no future for communism as long as democracy and this is a democratic nation.

"IN THE FORTHCOMING session of Congress, we must do all that we can to expand the appropriation of funds for cooperative housing and we must write into this expansion the necessity of such housing projects to be on an integrated basis. Rev. Powell concluded, "I am not charging specifically but I am stating generally that powerful forces, in various government agencies, this project. But with the united cooperation of those public officials and members of private industry who believed in a working democracy, we see today the complete realization of our dreams."

Among those invited to the dedicatorial services were Rabbi Myer, Rev. Mr. Hinton, Mayor Impellitteri, Mayor-Elect Wagner, Congressman Javits. Borough President Lundy and Police Commissioner Monoghan.

Joe Engels

Mrs. Anderson and her children, who range in age from two to eleven, inside their apartment, where holes in the roof permit the rain to leak through.

Death Shuts a 'Tobacco Road' Home

By Gene Gleason

The death of a woman in a century-old "rear-yard" house in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn resulted yesterday in condemnation of the ramshackle dwelling as "worse than Tobacco Road" by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office. A borough-wide investigation of similar houses will begin immediately.

The dwelling at 159 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, condemned as "worse than Tobacco Road" and three of the five children of Mrs. Jess Anderson, who lives on the second floor.

Assistant District Attorneys Edward S. Silver and Joseph Hoey, who visited the house yesterday, found a family of seven living in two rooms on its second floor, a man sleeping on a floor mat of the ground floor, and conditions everywhere which Mr. Silver called "shocking, squalid, indescribable."

Mr. Silver, accompanied on the visit by Benjamin Saltzman, Brooklyn Superintendent of Housing and Buildings, said immediate proceedings would be taken to order the house razed and the owner, Louis Riechert, of 505 Third Ave., Brooklyn, cited for a long series of building law violations.

Mr. Silver, whose office recently presented two reports on firetrap dwellings to the Brooklyn grand jury, said an immediate examination of borough maps would be undertaken to locate all "rear-yard" houses. He said that these houses, built more than a century ago when Brooklyn still had numerous farms, were later jammed on a single lot with another house in front of them. Mr. Silver said any of these houses found in uninhabitable condition will be ordered torn down.

The investigation came as the result of the death [illegible] of Mrs. Harriet Johansen, thirty-five, common-law wife of Robert Lee, who still lives on the ground floor of the rear-yard house at 159 Harrison Ave. After Mrs. Johansen died of pneumonia, Detectives Jerry Fletcher and George McGowan called at the house in a routine investigation of the death. They found that the death was not suspicious, but the squalor of the house sickened them and they notified the District Attorney's office.

Yesterday's investigating team found the rear-yard frame dwelling largely hidden behind another frame house and sharing the same 30 by 100-foot lot, housing Mr. Lee on the first floor and Mr. and Mrs. Jess Anderson and their five children in two rooms on the second floor. A ten-year-old mongrel, "Spot," and the broken head of a large doll were the children's chief playthings.

Between the front and rear houses was a twenty-foot-long section of the lot, almost entirely covered with a large puddle of brackish green water. The windows of the rear house were broken and patched with cardboard; the exterior was unpainted and cracked; there were huge gaps in the flooring and rubbish littered the hallways and yard. Plaster was hanging loose from the ceilings and walls, and one rubbish-filled room on the second floor had a large hole in its ceiling open to the rain.

A Way of Life

Mr. Anderson, a part-time laborer in a lumber yard, shares two rooms with his wife and their children Barbara, eleven; Frances, nine; Ametia, six; Elaine, five, and Jesse, two. The children sleep in two cribs and the single bed; their parents sleep on a mattress thrown on the kitchen floor beside a broken-down coal stove, in which the family now burns wood for cooking and heating.

Mrs. Anderson rents the rear house from Mr. Riechert and sub-lets the ground floor to Mr. Lee, for whom she also cooks meals. Mr. Lee sleeps on a floor mat in a ruined room of cracked plaster and broken flooring, lighted by one hanging bulb. The front house on the lot, also owned by Mr. Riechert, was also cited for a number of

building violations.

One second-floor room served the five children as a combination living room, bedroom and playroom. Mrs. Anderson said her children were able to exist in the house, which they have occupied four years, because they could run outside with their dog during the day, playing in the stagnant puddle and the litter of tin cans and garbage.

Mr. Silver said he believes Brooklyn has many more such houses, and added that he will order immediate condemnation of any which fail to meet minimum living standards.

600 HARLEM HOMES WILL BE SURVEYED

City to Interrupt Own Inquiry in Area to Make Inspection Requested by the State

ELECTION ACCORD SOUGHT

Citizens' Group Asks Various Aspirants to Agree on Plans for Housing in Advance

As the city announced last night that its housing inspectors would begin tomorrow a survey of 600 Harlem dwellings in response to a request by State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman, the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York challenged the principal candidates for Mayor to take the housing issue out of the forthcoming city campaign by agreeing in advance on a housing program.

Frederick S. Weaver, Deputy Commissioner of Housing, said that, while he considered compliance with Mr. Stichman's request "a waste of time," tomorrow's inspection would begin at 10 A. M. at 1 West 135th Street. The state-requested survey, Mr. Weaver declared, would interrupt the city's own Harlem inspection begun Oct. 20 in a four-square block area bounded by West 117th and 118th Streets and St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues.

The proposal of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council was issued by its executive secretary, Ira S. Robbins. Some of the six points in the program were so controversial that some political observers were doubtful that agreement would be forthcoming from all would-be Mayors.

Proposals by Wagner

Meanwhile Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner Jr. called for "a much broader and more aggressive attack" on slums, blight, neighborhood decay and inadequate municipal services than that recently proposed by the City Planning Commission.

Arguing that recent curbs placed by Congress on slum clearance housing had made the city planners' program obsolete and inadequate, Mr. Wagner demanded that emphasis for the future be on the conservation of properties and facilities already owned by the city.

Commenting on plans for tomorrow's Harlem drive, Commissioner Weaver said violation cases growing out of a previous survey requested by Mr. Stichman were still pending in court and that banks were "reluctant" to advance money fro housing rehabilitation in Harlem in spite of Mr. Stichman's assertion that they would do so.

Program of Council

The program put forward by the Citizens Housing and Planning Council was as follows:

¶ Fight the trend toward a two-class city of rich and poor caused by the exodus to the suburbs of middle-income families. This the council would do by extending partial, temporary tax relief to private developers of projects such as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town and to nonprofit cooperatives.

¶Reorganize the Department of Housing and Buildings to enable it to cope with the flood of housing violations. Businesslike methods of filing and checking should be installed, the Council declared, adding: "It is pretty common knowledge that there is petty graft in the department, but no one is able to prove it."

¶Establish a redevelopment authority to make sure that slum clearance is kept continually related to a broad city development plan.

¶Make more funds available to the City Planning Commission for a thorough study of the city's housing needs.

¶Support the campaign for more state housing funds, since present funds are almost all committed.

¶Authorize an "exhaustive, objective and sympathetic investigation by a municipal or state commission into the special housing problems of minority groups."

The letter carrying the housing proposals was sent to Mayor Impellitteri, Controller Lazarus Joseph, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Mr. Wagner, Representative Jacob K. Javits and Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz.

ON THE Spot

by Arnold de Mille

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company finally succeeded in evicting Edward Strickland and his family from the all-white Knickerbocker Village housing project on the East side after a year and a half fight. Three weeks ago this great company with its "liberal policies" evicted another Negro family from the lily-white Parkchester project.

de Mille

The Stricklands, however, are still in Knickerbocker Village. They were taken in by white tenants until something is found for them.

The fight tenants of the project put up for the Stricklands compelled the Metropolitan to bend in its discriminatory policies and admit four other Negro families. The company won't give, though, in Parkchester deal.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Holmes of Denver paid a visit to Harlemtown last week while on their way back home after attending the graduation of their son, William, from Mt. Hermon high school in Massachusetts. Son Bill is regarded one of the top fullbacks in last year's preparatory crop and will attend Colby college in Maine next term.

In case you don't know it, Lucius Butts, well-known uptown attorney and chairman of the Carver Democratic Club, will take over Ray Jones' spot as district leader in the 13th East. Ray resigned last week because of "ill health."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was the guest speaker at his daughter's graduation last Monday at Vassar college.

Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Harvard university last week, one of the few Negroes so honored by the Bay State U.

The grapevine has it that Mrs. Robert L. Vann isn't going to get that Haitian post after all. The main objection, it seems, is not that the Haitian government isn't keen about having a Negro as the American ambassador, but it appears that a certain Phildelphia GOP gent with influence who is mentioned for Ed Dudley's Liberian post, wouldn't mind presenting the ambassador's credentials to President Paul Maglorie of Haiti.

Ed Perry, genial pr man around town, is in the New York hospital for a check-up. Expected to be out this week.

The gents who are called managers of the up-state resorts, which are now catering to Negroes for the first time, obviously are not enjoying the authority that goes along with the title. Some of them can't even give an extra lump of sugar in the ice-tea without going through channels.

The interracial team of Anthony Gilombardo, violinist, and Robert Harris, pianist, returned to New York last week and bubbling over with smiles over the reception they got on their tour of colleges in the South. Their visits to small towns in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Texas and Louisiana were so well received they could hardly believe they were five miles south of Harlem.

Joyce and Ruth Graham, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Graham of Corona, received their Bachelor of Arts degrees this month. Joyce received hers from Morgan State on the 1st and Ruth from Vassar college on the 8th. Both majored in sociology, following the footsteps of their father, who is a social worker with the Queens Federation of Churches.

"Father of the Blues" William C. Handy, Judge Myles A. Paige of New York Special Sessions Court and Rev. Grady Grant Crumple of Flushing were the three New Yorkers who received honorary degrees from Wilberforce Thursday week ago. Mr. Handy was given the doctor of music degree, Judge Paige got the doctor of laws degree and Reverend Crumple the honorary doctor of divinity degree.

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri reported the other day that the anti-discrimination regulations in the public housing projects are working out splendidly and thinks that pretty soon there won't be racial discrimination in private housing. "You can see little colored boys and girls playing with their little white brothers and sisters in the city housing developments," he said.

My, my! With the U. S. Supreme Court handing down decisions to the effect that you can't keep cullid folks out of certain areas by clauses in real estate deeds, we wonder what good people like Gov. Jimmy Byrnes of "Soth Calina" would think of what the good Mayor of New York has to say and thinks.

Chauncey Northern, New York Age's music editor, spiked the treasury of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind last Sunday with a check for fifty bucks. His daughter, Yvonne, by the way, received a music scholarship to the Catholic university in Washington. She is a native New Yorker and isn't too keen about D. C.'s practices.

46a 1953

OHIO

Catholics Outvoted As City Council Favors Segregation

TOLEDO, O. — (NC) — The three Catholics on the nine-member City Council were the only ones to vote "no" on a motion favoring continued segregation in East Toledo public housing projects. The motion was approved, 6-to-3.

The motion was presented in the Council chambers when a group from the Central East Side Civic Club appeared to demand action. It was introduced by Councilman Ralph J. Peters, even though the city law department gave a written opinion stating that the council had neither authority nor jurisdiction to act upon the matter.

Controversy has continued since January when the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority announced a non-segregation policy for three East Toledo housing projects where only whites had been tenants but where vacancies existed as Negroes had applications on file.

The council's vote to support the East Toledo residents opposing the THMA policy came while a test case on the legality of segregation in public housing is pending in the Federal Court here.

The Catholics voting "no" on segregation were William C. Galvin, member of Gesu Parish; Ollie Czelusta, member of St. Agnes Parish, and Daniel D. Degnan, member of Rosary Cathedral.

CARVER PLACE IS NAME COUNCIL OK's FOR HOMES

Butler County

The Famous American Late Tuskegee Scientist Honored In Hamilton

Dat: 3-7-53

Hamilton City Council approved the name of Carver Place, Thursday night, for the Peck ave.-South ave. area where George C. Hick, contractor, will build 38 low cost dwellings.

The name honors the late world famous scientist, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dr. Carver discovered hundreds of foods from the peanut—which he said was revealed to him by contacting his Creator—while he was a teacher at the famous school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Objections By Whites Stymie Integration

TOLEDO, Ohio — Four persons went to court last week seeking to force the Toledo Metropolitan housing authority to admit them to three East Toledo projects now occupied by whites.

They filed suit in the U. S. District court here for a mandatory injunction to prevent further exclusion from Weiler, Ravine park and Birmingham terrace projects.

Ironically, TMHA in January announced a policy of nonsegregation and planned immediately to house Negroes in the projects. Implementation of the policy has been stymied because of objctions by whites.

Meanwhile, the Toledo Board of Community Relations has conducted hearings on the torrid controversy and is expected to issue a report favoring nonsegregation.

LIST PLAINTIFFS

Plaintiffs in the action are Otis Vann, Herschell Davis, Mrs. Rossie Cooper and Leo Hamilton. They are represented by J. Slater Gibson, attorney, who filed the petition.

The suit declared that all four had applied for admission into the projects, but were refused because of their race. Rejection of their applications constitute unlawful discrimination under U. S. laws, the petition alleged.

Vann, according to the petition, is an honorably discharged veteran and is entitled to preference in public housing units. With his wife and three minor children, Vann occupies a single room, the suit said.

MOTHER OF TWO

Mrs. Cooper, mother of two small children, lives in quarters "unfit because of dilapidation," the suit added. Davis, a Toledo resident 27 years, lives in a single room with his wife and two small daughters, it was stated.

Hamilton, a Toledo resident for 23 years and his wife share a home with four other adults and three children.

TMHA, the suit maintains, has accepted white applicants for the projects, while continuing to deny the plaintiffs accommodations. Barring them further means that they are forced to occupy overcrowded and substandard accommodations, it was added.

Judge Frank L. Kloeb set a hearing on a request for a temporary order for April 7. If a temporary order is granted, a later hearing will be held to make it permanent.

Order Toledo Housing Probe

TOLEDO, Ohio — An investigation into charges that the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority discriminates against white applicants was ordered by City Council here last week.

The inquiry was ordered after Paul J. Hoeflinger, foe of TMHA's program to eliminate segregation in three East Toledo projects, complained to Council that the housing authority discriminated against three white applicants.

This was denied by McClinton Nunn, TMHA's executive director. Later, A G. Spieker, TMHA chairman, and Dr. Robert F. Pulley, vice-chairman, confirmed Nunn's denial.

Under Council's plan, the Toledo Municipal League would conduct the investigation. This drew the fire of Councilman William C. Galvin, who declared that the league could not be counted on to make an "Impertial" investigation.

Actually, observers consider the probe as another move to hamstrung TMHA's proposed nonsegregation plan and to embarrass Nunn as executve director. Nunn is a Negro.

Pending in federal court here is a suit brought by four families in a move to break down segregation in public housing. No decision has been handled down in the case by Judge Frank L. Kloeb.

46a 1953

HOUSING ("OPEN OCCUPANCY IN PUBLIC HOUSING)

Pulletin Tells Success Of Interracial Housing 46a

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Employes of the Public Housing administration and the Housing and Home Finance agency have written a highly significant bulletin called "Open Occupancy In Public Housing." This bulletin is based upon local experience in the administration of federally-aided low rent public housing projects occupied by more than one racial group.

The purpose of the bulletin, states the foreword, is not to say "this is what you should do" but "this is what others have done."

The bulletin may be obtained from the superintendent of documents, U. S. government printing office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 20 cents.

46a 1953

RACIAL RELATIONS ADVISER-HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY.

Speaking Of Housing

Speaking of housing, the new Administration has appointed several Negroes to various positions in the field of housing the most recent being that of Joseph R. Ray.

Ray, who has been dealing with real estate around Louisville, Ky., for many years, will take the position of Racial Relations Advisor in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, replacing Dr. Frank Horne.

Horne who has done a terrific job in HHFA for 17 years has been kicked-upstairs to a higher position much to the pleasure of his many friends and admirers. He will now serve in the capacity of assistant to the administrator.

When news first circulated that Dr. Horne would be lousted to make way for Ray, a howl of protest rose-up in all directions. Interested individuals, acquainted with Horne's work, wrote letters, national organizations passed resolutions and the press went to bat to have such valuable person retained in the position where he has rendered such great service.

..Nobody likes to admit that actions are taken under pressure, but it is obvious that public sentiment was responsible for the retention of Horne, and again all interested persons are grateful for this move.

46a 1953

A Briton Views The South

By PAUL FLOWERS

IT'S a reasonably safe bet that when a visiting novelist comes to the South, his first questions will be about segregation and the Tennessee Valley Authority. As a rule, a writer from abroad has concluded, even before he has looked over the situation, that segregation is an unmitigated curse, and that the TVA is the eighth wonder of the modern world.

True to pattern, Geoffrey Cotterell of England came to Memphis several days ago, to absorb as much of the flavor of the Mid-South as a man can get in half a week and raise the conventional questions. To his credit let it be said that he found segregation less vicious than he had expected it to be, and he did not commit himself on TVA.

MR. COTTERELL, born in England in 1919, son of a dental surgeon, has covered considerable ground in his scant 34 years. He was educated at Bishop's Stortford College; went to Berlin to learn German and study economics, (that's a neat point in choice of words; and gave up economics for fiction writing. He served, during the war as commander of an anti-aircraft battery, witnessed all that destruction at Coventry.

His forthcoming novel, "Westward the Sun" will appear in July, coming from J. B. Lippincott. His short stories have appeared in This Week magazine, in The Commercial Appeal; one of them "Delicate Warning," is included in the recently published collection of short stories from This Week.

THE BRITON was particularly interested in education for Negroes in the Mid-South, hence he visited LeMoyne College on Walker Avenue, where Dr. Peter Cooper, in absence of Dr. Hollis Price, president, explained conditions. He also wished to have personal contact with someone who could give the Negro's point of view, so he met Matthew Thornton, "Mayor of Beale Street," and their visit served to firm up the Picadilly Circus—Beale Street Axis. The novelist got a glimpse of the sharecrop system at the edge of the Mississippi Delta, marveling that a man with a hoe and an airplane distributing seed control chemicals should have been in sight at the same time, centuries apart in technological progress.

Mr. Cotterell saw the extremes of Negro life in the Mid-South, was convinced by "Mayor" Thornton that there is opportunity for Negro people; the writer voiced the opinion that large parts of the world population consider elimination of segregation the supreme test facing American democracy.

TO HIS CREDIT let it be recorded that he did not propose any quick, ready solutions; he mused aloud about class stratifications in English society, and mentioned economic barriers which set up automatic segregations in many parts of the world.

"Why," asked Matthew Thornton," do the British keep on selling war materials and other goods to Red China?"

The writer explained that Britain has not yet come to the point where the government is free to restrain free enterprise and international trade, and he was gracious enough not to mention that business men of other lands have traded with their countries' foes. However, "Mayor" Thornton's question took the discussion away from segregation for a while.

Mr. Cotterell's most recent book was "Strait And Narrow," and his forthcoming novel will be his fifth.

HE IS A MAN trained for precise observation; he was particularly impressed by suburban trading centers around Memphis; he found Southern speech "slow"; he was impressed by the Presidents Island and Tennessee Chute harbor project

THE SOUTH

'New South' Is Outgaining Rest of U.S.

By Relman Morin

Associated Press Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS—They have a saying in the Southern States today that puts a vast national story in a capsule—"Cotton's going West, cattle's coming East, the Negro's going North, the Yankee's coming South."

In varying degrees, this is literally true.

It describes some phases of a tremendous industrial upsurge, an expansion so great that very few Southerners themselves are fully aware of its dimensions. It is breaking up the old patterns of population and agriculture. It is changing the physical face of the old South. It foreshadows deep-seated economic, social, psychological and political changes.

Some Southerners call it a revolution. Others see it as a natural development.

Either way, the South is becoming an economic powerhouse. No other part of America, with the exception of southern California, is attracting industry in greater volume, or gaining more rapidly in wealth, buying power, and opportunity for employment.

254 Percent Income Gain

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of Atlanta registers a 254.1 increase in per capita income for 11 Southeastern States since 1939. The gain for the Nation as a whole was 193.8.

South Carolina claims the highest per capita income increase in the Nation from 1950 to 1951, a 20 percent jump, double the national gain.

Georgia saw 2192 manufacturing operations enter the State since 1946, an average of one for every working day. In 1951, the South as a whole hit the same pace.

Virtually every Southern State now leads the Nation in some production field —Virginia in synthetic fibers, South Carolina in textiles, Oklahoma in zinc and lead, Texas in natural gas, petroleum, and sulphur. The list is very long.

More than half the Nation's new chemical plants were located in the South in the past three years. An immense chemical empire is growing in the area between Brownsville, Tex., and Lake Charles, La.

One of the best barometers—electric power production—tells the same story. Since 1939, it quadrupled in the Southern States; in the Nation as a whole it tripled.

In 10 representative Southern cities, Eastern Airlines passenger traffic gained sixfold between 1940 and 1946. From then to the present it quadrupled.

In textiles, petro-chemicals, furniture making, fruit concentrates, pulp and paper, shipping and many other lines, the Southern States have been outgaining the rest of the Nation.

But here you should stop and remember this: The South had much further to go.

There was no Marshall Plan after the Civil War. Washington poured no pump-priming millions into this devastated area. On the contrary, instead of help, the South got carpetbaggers.

Having no industry, the Southerner was rooted to the land. Poverty shackled him to row crops and a one-mule operation. He "sold cheap and bought dear." The land itself—so rich and responsive today—was dying of anemia.

FOR YEARS, Southern diet has been a national joke. The tragic fact was that millions of people ate their turnip greens and "fat meat" because they had nothing else.

Even in the twentieth century, freight rates were rigged against the South. It is only about 30 years since the boll weevil took a huge bite out of Southern economy, and in many regions ended forever the reign of King Cotton.

In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt read a special report and commented, "The South presents the Nation's No. 1 economic problem."

Coming From Behind

IF TODAY it has become the Nation's No. 1 economic prodigy, the fact still remains that the Southern States are making up lost ground and time. They started below par, and they are still trailing the rest of the Nation in many standards. Per capita income, for example, is about two thirds of the national average.

Last March, Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White drew an even sharper contrast. Speaking of his own State, he told a group of New England industrialists, "Our per capita income is only $771, compared to $1715 for New Englanders."

Federal Reserve figures indicate the Southerner in 1939 was earning an average of $301 a year; his average is $1066 now. The national level is about $1600.

In these figures, the general expansion of economy, and inflation, play a part. However, the rate of increase for the South indicates something more than that. What caused the upsurge? Of the many factors, these appear to be dominant:

1. The creation of a greater consumer's market.

2. An aggressive campaign to attract industry.

3. The new importance of Southern resources.

4. The change in farms and animal husbandry.

There could also be cited the trend toward decentralization of industry, the deep pool of willing and intelligent Southern labor, and competitive wage rates.

The latter point is exceedingly complicated. Presumably, the South is the land of "cheap labor." J. L. Rhodes, regional director of the AFL, estimates that wages in the South were 25 percent below Northern levels 10 years ago, and are about 12 percent under today.

The question is frequently complicated by the output per man, not the actual wage. Plant managers all over the South —many of them Yankees—say the Southern worker has a higher rate of production. Hence, even with a comparable wage, the differential would exist.

However, labor officials all over the South say union organizing is "progressing satisfactorily." They foresee the time when it will eliminate the differences they claim now prevail.

BUT GETTING BACK to the four major factors—

After Pearl Harbor, the United States spent 26 billion dollars for wartime construction. Nearly one fifth of this went to the South, doubling its manufacturing capacity. That created jobs, payrolls, put new millions of dollars into circulation.

Moreover, thousands of soldiers were trained in the South. That brought more money.

As always, business attracted business. For example, while Georgia was gaining those 2192 new manufacturers, it also was getting 12,440 new service enterprises, with a 220-million-dollar payroll.

So, as income increased, living standards rose. The demand for consumers goods grew more urgent, and business came South to satisfy it. Many of the new industrial branch plants today are located

in the South to supply Southern markets, at close range, which did not exist 10 years ago. The golden cycle is in full swing.

IN THE SAME PERIOD, Southerners set out to lure, cajole and seduce Northern industry into coming South. They had a story to tell, and they have been extraordinarily successful in telling it.

They talk about climate, raw materials, the labor pool, industrial water, "elbow room," the market for sales, and transportation by land or water or both. They offer inducements.

A State or community will buy the land and build a plant tailored to the specifications of the prospect, on a leasing arrangement with options to buy.

Mississippi started its BAWI plan—balance agriculture with industry—permitting a community to issue bonds up to 20 percent of the assessed valuation of the property. Elsewhere, the same end is accomplished by forming a corporation. Gainesville, Ga., for example, recently floated a $170,000 bond issue to build a plant for a Utica (N. Y.) firm. All the bonds were bought locally, the largest block being $10,000.

NOT ONLY STATES and cities, but railroads, electric power companies and banks are sending out agents, ringing doorbells. They watch newspapers and trade journals for tips on the plans of some firms to expand. That unleashes a tornado of letters, phone calls, prospectuses, and personal interviews.

The States compete ferociously among themselves. The modern "War Between the States" is for Northern business. I was in one office when the director put through a phone call to a small town.

"You've got a good chance of getting the XYZ plant," he said. "I've talked 'em out of going to Blankville. The choice now is between three towns, and you're high on the list. Now what can we work out in the way of financing—?"

And again, I saw a devastating combination of Southern charm and hard facts brought to bear on some arrivals from the Midwest. At last report, that firm was going South, too.

In short, the industrial expansion of the South did not just happen. Southerners made it happen.

NATURE LENT a helping hand in the form of vast quantities of raw materials that have acquired importance within the past few years.

The chemical industry, reputed to be America's fastest growing operation, is mushrooming in the South. More than 50 new industrial plants rose in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi since January, 1951. All are more or less directly connected with petroleum, chemicals, or minerals, in which the South abounds.

The middle South, plus Texas, has 65 percent of all the known natural gas. Some 90 percent of the raw materials for plastics are produced in the Southern States. Florida and Tennessee lead the Nation in phosphates. Maryland is tops in mixed fertilizer. Arkansas is first in bauxite, with Alabama third. About nine tenths of the Nation's synthetic rubber capacity is in the South.

These natural resources were always present, but Southern scientists concentrated on discovering them and putting them to use. As more and more new products were developed in the Nation's chemical laboratories, this vast reservoir became a treasure trove.

THE GROWTH of Southern research, like Southern salesmanship, is a story all in itself.

In 1940, Dr. George D. Palmer of the University of Alabama made a speech, "Scientific Research — the Hope of the South." It fired the imagination of businessmen, scientists and civic leaders. A year later, the Southern Association of Science and Industry was formed. Its purpose was to promote research.

Today there are dozens of laboratories operating all over the South, looking for new products, new uses for the raw resources that have been in the land for centuries.

The method of using slash pine for pulp and paper was a result of this. So was Florida's gigantic concentrated fruit industry. There are many examples.

Meanwhile, all these powerful influences were changing the pattern of agriculture in the South.

FLORIDA HAS BECOME one of the Nation's leading cattle States. The South as a whole has five million more head of cattle today than it had 15 years ago. Arkansas, emphasizing its thousands of acres of lush pasturage, is going in heavily for rice and beef production.

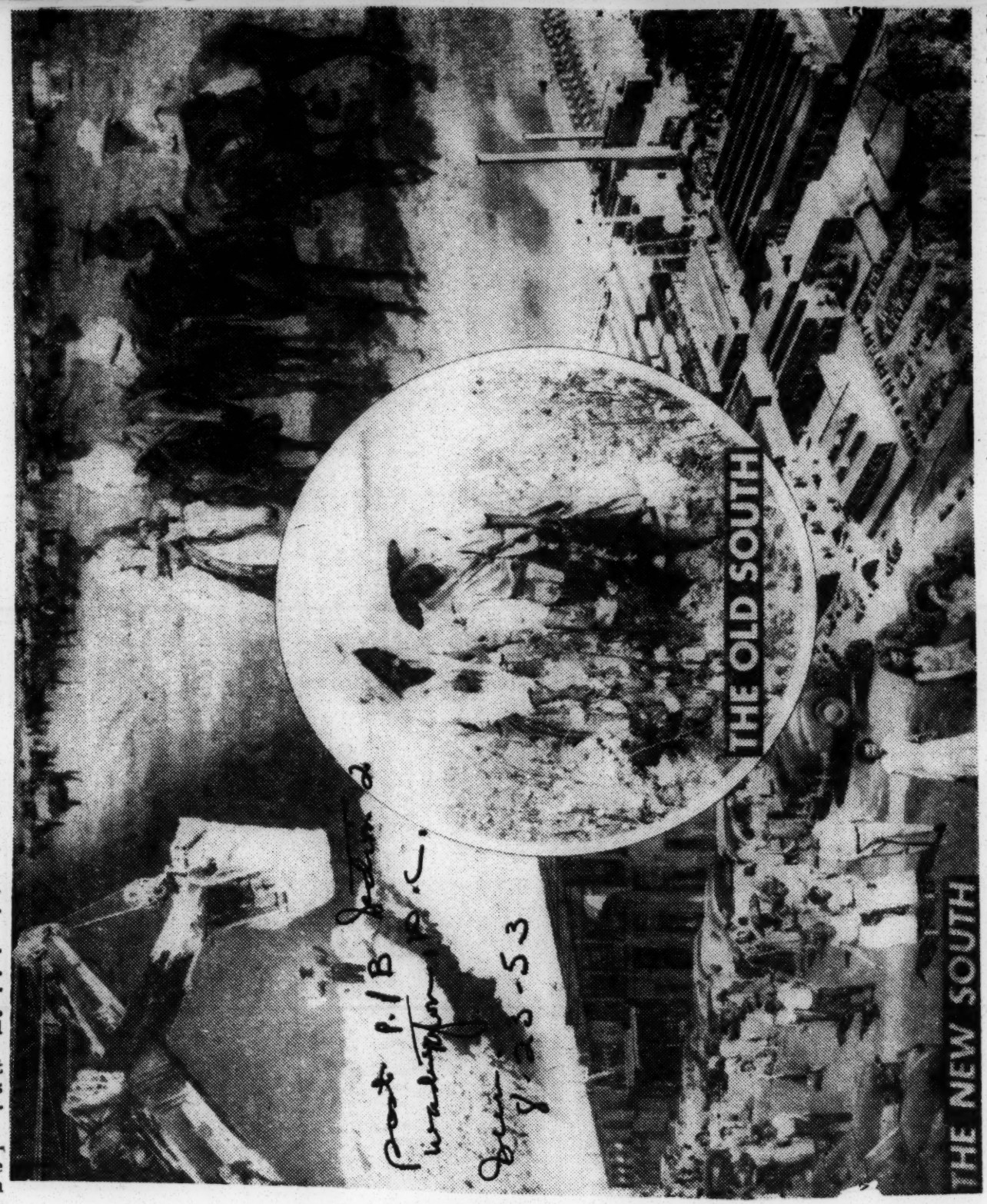
These and other trends are what Southerners mean when they say, "Cattle's coming East."

In many sections of the South, the pastures are green for 11 months of the year. The miracle grasses are everywhere, building up the soil, healing the land. Hence, dairying has become a big business all the way from Tennessee to Mississippi.

Cotton is still king in many regions, but feed, oats, grains, and pimiento peppers are coming to market in increasing volume.

And Georgia has built a 125-million-dollar industry in broiler chickens. The cycle is interesting. A single farmer grows corn for the chickens, sends the birds to processing plants, uses the droppings as fertilizer for the cornfield.

So is passing the old corn-cotton-tobacco pattern. The South is still a big producer of all three, but Southern eggs, today, are in many other baskets



Cotton-picking by hand has given way in the New South in Florida (top right) and new industries moved bodily to sulphur mining in Louisiana (top left), cattle ranching from the North (across the bottom).

The South Gets a Melting Pot

By Tarleton Collier

(Second of a Series)

YESTERDAY'S article on the changing South told of the causes. Dr. John Maclachlan of the University of Florida, who described the process of change to Southern state planners at Asheville, N. C., last week, saw as the first cause the shift of population from country to city.

The scientist saw as result of this a profound change in viewpoints and attitudes. And out of the change comes portent of political effects that are almost bound to come sooner or later.

The rural South looked to the county as its natural standard unit of government. With only one-fourth of the nation's population and less than that of the total area, the Southern states had 43 per cent of the counties.

But 714 Southern counties lost population between 1940 and 1950. Citification of people makes the county an old and feeble instrument of government. There is bound to come, as others besides Dr. Maclachlan have pointed out, a time when something will have to be done about the old Southern county.

"The South cannot keep on with a simple, informal way of doing things," says Dr. Maclachlan. "It must look for new political instruments. Law and order can be maintained under agrarian conditions with a minimum of formality. Education can be ard is a part of the functioning of the family and the neighborhood. Religious activity can be and usually is a spontaneous, closely personal, highly informal experience. But none of these propositions can be stated safely for the urban society."

Whither, under new conditions as seen by the demographers like Dr. Maclachlan, will the South's political view turn? Where is the refuge left for the Jeffersonian in the new metropolitan district which urbanization, specialization and mechanization have spawned?

"The agrarian principle that the government governs best which governs least, becomes inapplicable," Dr. Maclachlan deduces. "The metropolitanite demands a constantly expanding range of government as well as a rising level of effectiveness.

"However much we might like it otherwise, the metropolitan situation makes this inescapable. More specialized and hence more interdependent, the people of the metropolis must have more and more intricate safeguards in their living.

"Carried through to a logical conclusion during the next generation, these things would undoubtedly mean that most of what we have thought of as the essence of the South would have been pressed into a pattern of national uniformity. Only memory and tradition would then make any distinction between Southern and non-Southern."

The bothersome part of these findings and conclusions is that the changes have come so fast that intellectual and social adjustments are hard to make. There is even yet only a beginning of understanding of what is going on in the South.

It is safe to say that more is being written in newspapers and magazines about the "new" South than any other part of the country. But for lack of complete understanding, the writers are describing it in terms of industrial development, bank clearings, per capita income and markets. These are but the surface of the story.

THESE are inevitable for more or less natural reasons. It is what they bring into being which makes the real story. It is the teeming detail of human movement—the Negro of the South going from farm to city, for example, soon to become almost completely the urban of the urban—it is the mass of detail which holds more portent for the future, more challenge to leadership, than the location of a great plant.

The scientists are not guessing for the sake of pretentious guessing when they try to get at what will happen with these changes which their solid evidence proves. They have a record of history to support their conclusions. Things which have happened before when "great regions of the world have moved from agrarianism to metropolitanism," as Dr. Maclachlan puts it, inevitably will happen again—the tensions, the social and intellectual transformations, the challenges.

The question is whether anybody would stop the changes if he could. The alternatives are put directly by Dr. Maclachlan.

"To prevent these changes," he told the planners at Asheville, "would be to put a stop to the mechanization and modification of our agricultural economy, and to stop the rise of the industrial plant of the region. It would be to drive down income levels which have been on the rise, and to forestall what most of us have considered a rapid economic improvement. To the degree to which life and ways of life of the rural areas are being improved, we would also stop progress and improvement there."

What improvement? Dr. Maclachlan put it simply:

"When I was a boy coming up in rural Mississippi, there were a lot of houses, and not a one was painted. Now there are fewer houses, all painted."

INDUSTRY IN SOUTH SCORED BY KENNEDY

Massachusetts Senator Warns Club There Against 'Abuses' to Obtain New Factories

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 10 —Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, came here today and censured various economic and political segments of the region for business practices and philosophies he said tended to "defeat the integrity of our entire national economy."

The New Englander's use of a Southern setting for delivering his thirty-minute speech was a step seldom witnessed in North-South controversies in recent years.

He pulled no punches in scoring those Southerners he asserted were intransigent in matters of trade unionism and minimum wage standards and who supported political maneuvers in Congress to bolster their views.

Senator Kennedy spoke to a Chattanooga Rotary Club meeting attended by about 250 persons. Many of them are associated with businesses that have come South in recent years to participate in the region's industrial expansion.

Speech "Goes Well" in Bay State

Smiling broadly, Senator Kennedy opened his talk by declaring that he was "going to put southern hospitality to its greatest test since Civil War days." He said his speech was "one that goes over well in Massachusetts, but I don't know how well it will go down here."

At the end of his talk, Senator Kennedy was applauded for a full minute. Then for twenty minutes he was surrounded by local business men who shook his hand and complimented him on the friendly spirit in which he had made his presentation.

Generally, the well-wishers indicated that they disagreed with the Senator on many points but that they were not in the least disconcerted by his decision to state his case on the South's home ground.

Senator Kennedy, in his talk, asked his audience to believe that his critique was that of a friend and not a foe of the South's economic progress. He asserted that the "abuses" he was citing were, in the long run, detrimental to Southern business prosperity and that to correct them was for the benefit of the South as well as other parts of the country.

Repeats Senate Program

For the most part, Senator Kennedy's list of "unfair practices" were those which he had stressed last May in the Senate when he introduced a broad program calling for the enactment of Federal laws designed to correct what he charged were legal loopholes whereby industrial migration to the South was motivated on the basis of "unfair competition."

At that time many Southern political and business leaders spoke out against Senator Kennedy's proposals for changes in Federal statutes, such as the Taft-Hartley Law, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Minimum Wage Law.

The Senator criticized the practice of issuing tax-exempt revenue bonds to underwrite factory buildings and sites for new industries and warned that as the South's economy matured and labor surpluses developed the region would find that many of these "quickie" industries would seek "unfair inducements" elsewhere and leave the South with bonded indebtedness and feeble one-industry economies.

A Birmingham Scholar On Southern Civilization

TO hand is a history of the Deep South which definitely stands out from, and above, the general run. It is *The Origin And Development Of The Civilization Of The Gulf States.* The author, Henry Upson Sims of Birmingham, is a scholar and legal luminary, a past president of the American Bar Association.

The book will please the unreconstructed rebel. At the same time it lacks the intransigent, always-right-even-when-we-were-wrong approach. It lacks also the massive, voluminous aspect that too often depresses rather than impresses one who would tackle it. It gives a great array of facts, well presented in less than 250 pages.

Sims traces the origin of the British stock which settled the Gulf States, particularly from Virginia and Georgia origins. If these ancestors embraced indentured servants and persons deported for crime, they also included swashbuckling Cavaliers, who fled after the fatal field of Naseby, or were deported by Cromwell. In fact, of persons of British ancestry "prominent in early Gulf States history," he shows that about 75 per cent owned names of arms-bearing families of British gentry.

The climax of Gulf States civilization began in the early 1850s. If it was an aristocratic system, it bettered Old World systems of like character in that any aspiring, able and successful citizen might enter the upper crust, without birth or inherited wealth. Among men who so rose were Calhoun, Jackson, Houston and Andrew Johnson.

★

ON slavery, the author comes closer than elsewhere to that Southern school which can see only a benevolent side. Thus, after quoting the historical Bancroft to the effect that most Negroes sold into slavery in this country were already slaves in Africa, he effuses: "What a wonderful blessing to them to have their bondage transferred to a civilized country and to start life over again under the instruction of a Christian people!"

On the Civil War and its causes, Sims is at his best, taking a broad view which does not place all saints on one side and sinners on the other.

"The conclusion seems to be reasonable, if not unescapable . . . that the existence of slavery, with its dominance over the economics of the South, was the basic cause of the war."

His verdict on Lincoln is likewise definitely temperate: "Abraham Lincoln was very benign, very sincere, very anxious to avoid suffering to his fellowmen, and particularly to his fellow-countrymen, to whichever section of the distraught nation they belonged. And he had a high sense of justice."

★

HE sadly comments, as many another historian has done, that the war should have been avoided, or stopped short of the last ditch. But irreconcilables on both sides carried the day. In his story of attempts at settlement and compromise, Sims compresses into a few pages that which requires a lot of wading through in some other sources.

It is common knowledge that the South was woefully impoverished by the war, but we are likely to be short on details. Sims gives some. The war, he says, destroyed some 50 per cent of the wealth of the Gulf States. The value of slaves in 1860 was about one-third of the entire emancipation. Then there was the swath of devastation Sherman cut through Georgia, the depreciation of land values which followed the freeing of the slaves.

Another ill inheritance of war and reconstruction was the one-party system from which the South is only now beginning to break away.

As for the postwar revival, Sims holds that it "must be credited to the blood running in the veins of the Southern people, chiefly good British stock, with a considerable amount of French stock in Louisiana, and in southern Alabama and Florida some Spanish; but in every case of excellent European background."

★

WE also find a report by James S. Buckingham, an Englishman who visited Alabama in 1839, and among other observations wrote: "At Montgomery we found excellent quarters in the best hotel we had seen since leaving New York, superior even, it seemed to us at least, to the hotels of Charleston and Savannah."

Some of Sims' racial deductions will undoubtedly fall far short of general acceptance. He almost reaches or crosses the "crank" line with a scheme for removal of "surplus blacks" from the Deep South to states where the Negro population is small. Even though he would have this wholesale emigration proceed voluntarily, with the U.S. government "pursuing a broad policy directed to that end," the scheme is on the chimerical side.

But quite apart from his thesis, his book is readable and worthwhile.

Big Industry In South Means Bias End

By CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — The South is undergoing a change in economic development which is similar to that which was the basis of the sharp clash between the North and South over slavery for more than two decades before the Civil war. That change will not only revolutionize the south of the old days, but it will have a great effect on race relations.

The old South represented an agricultural economy depicted in Tobacco Road. There was some clash then between the conservatives who wanted to keep Negroes in a state as near chattel slavery as possible and the more liberal element. But almost, no whites worked in the interest of the Negro in those days.

The South of the industrial era which is rapidly developing below the Potomac will be much different. Already there is more cooperation, mingling and understanding in the South among whites and blacks in labor unions than in the churches, schools and civic organizations.

This labor change in a rapidly developing South is all the more potent because there is no fanfare about it. It is a logical, slow and unheralded development in interracial cooperation. It goes on almost unnoticed because race is not played up.

Industry will bring new life to sections of the south that seemed on the verge of dying. It will increase the conflict between an outworn and modern agricultural system and put farming on a mechanistic basis where the personal relations between the landowner and his employees will be almost completely destroyed.

Such a development in industry and farming will widen the gap between the white employer and the white employee, and gradually loosen the gap between the white employe and Negro employe. This development coupled with advances in education, civic and political participation among the employes will bring about a great change in Negro-white relations at the job level.

An industrial economy developing among unions cannot long live in peace with racial segregation because the maintenance of segregation becomes a burden to the system and interferences with smooth operation and maximum profits.

Deep South Speaks

By Robert Durr

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

THE DOMESTIC IRON CURTAIN

When thinking Negro Americans go into big offices of credit organizations, such as General Motors Acceptance Corporation, General Electric Credit Corporation and others—through whom John Q Public pays for his automobiles, radios, electrical appliances and a galore of other items—their hearts are made to bleed as they see a sea of white men and women and girls taking in money and giving receipts for Mr. and Mrs. Negro America's money, which provide a great portion of the bread and butter for the white employees but only a crumb for a Negro janitor or maid.

Sepia Americans buy billions of dollars worth of automobiles but there is seemingly and unwritten law in sections of the United States which is against their being employed by automobile dealers to sell automobiles even to Sepia Americans except as fish hook sales hustlers for white salesmen on a strictly hand out basis. And where there is some attempt to qualify, they run into unsurmountable difficulties in getting banks to finance their operations.

This is the situation in a multitude of areas of America. And this is representative of an aspect of the domestic Iron Curtain which excludes all but the pale face.

The National Baptist Convention will be meeting in Miami and Denver come September. From them should come memoranda on this unholy situation to the automobile manufacturers, home appliance manufacturers and other merchandise and credit corporations, on the national level. Later state conventions could bombard local dealers and subsidiaries by requesting these set-ups to accord simple justice and a square deal in the employment of equitable employment opportunities to all Americans, regardless of color.

Memoranda might go forth to the American Bell Telephone Co., especially in the Deep South.

Discrimination along these related lines has just about reached the unpardonable sin state in the South and bids fair to affect the whole nation with a cancerous condition beyond control of any earthly power. It may well destroy civilization much sooner than any atom or hydrogen bomb.

This situation leads to the production of hate ridden and world killers of the American dream as exhibited when a young Negro woman with a companion applied at an applicant's drivers license test bureau in Birmingham recently.

The driving test officer inquired, "Which of you wants to take the test?" His gaze was directed toward the young woman's companion who answered, "The young lady." The officer shot back, "What young lady? I don't see nothing but a nigger gal."

The young lady, who is a recent graduate of Talladega College, was gruffly instructed by the officer, "Well, get in and let's get it over with." To which she replied: "No, I don't want to take the test, because I know I could never pass with your attitude." To which the cop replied, "I don't give a d——."

In a court there are lawyers who refer to Negro litigates as "This' Nigger." Once in a while one will use the word "Negro" instead of this witness, the complainant or defendant.

It is hard to see where real progress is being made by the white people of the South. And there is no such thing as genuine progress by blacks in the South, especially where there is no progress by whites in the matter of human relations which is just respect and appreciation of the essential dignity of all God's children.

Big business can tear down the Domestic Iron Curtain, behind which all kinds of devices are manipulated and directed to exploit. It ought to follow President Eisenhower's pledge to do all in its power to destroy discrimination in its operation and thereby become a refuge for those who would flee economic and political slavery. For then it would save America from being destroyed by the arrogant and greedy un-Americans within. Besides, it's later than we think, I am quite sure.

South Is Going Through Revolution, Hammer Says

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

"We're in the midst of a tremendous revolution in the South today," said Phillip Hammer at the Butler Street YMCA yesterday during the weekly Hungry Club Forum.

The director of the Committee of the South said things are happening so fast in the region that many persons are unaware of the significance of the change.

PATTERNS OF LIVING

There are fundemental trends that are "profoundly affecting our pattern of living and the speed with which we are making progress," he said.

Mr. Hammer believes that every generation brings with it a "New South" and he says the "one we are getting is really unique and different."

RURAL-URBAN SHIFT

"Everybody knows that the South is becoming more citified and less countryfied," he said, "but few people realize that the recent rural-urban shift has been one of the most rapid dislocations of population in American history," he added.

Mr. Hammer pointed out that the period between 1940 and 1950 has been known for drastic populations shifts. He chartered the movement of people from the farm to urban areas, contrasting the shifts between whites and Negroes. He said while there has been a shift from farm to urban centers by both races, there has been a tendency for Negroes to move out of the South at a rapid rate.

TEN-YEAR PERIOD

What has been the real "meat in the coconut is what happened to the two races," he said during the ten-year period. He said, there was a gain of the white population of 33 times as great as the Negro. He said that the Negro population in the South hardly gained at all. However, outside the South the Negro population gained by more than 2,000,000. Most of this increase went to big cities and the District of Columbia.

LESS THAN THIRD

While in 1900, the Negro population in the South was well over half of the total, today it is less than a third. The reasons are simple, he added. He cited mechanization of the farm and the displacement of farm workers by both races. Out of this the South has developed "brand new pattern of living."

By contrast, Mr. Hammer pictured the pattern of growth of cities today against those of a generation ago. He said the tendency now is to spread out into open space in the hinterlands with low population densities in the central areas. He admitted however, that Negroes were not enjoying this same privilege which in a large measure may be back of the reasons for migration.

SHARES TOTAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Hammer said, that economically, the South is much better off because of this transition and even though the Negro has not fully shared in the total industrial development, he has made progress.

Using the Negro farm tenacy program as an index, he cited the gains in farm ownership by Negroes. He also spoke of public housing affecting the Negro in every large Southern city and he mentioned the use of the ballot as an instrument used to accelerate these gains.

"Look at the tremendous increase in Negro school attendance in face of an actual drop in the number of Negro children of school age," he said He mentioned the cut in the death rate among Negro children and said these are gains "nobody can deny."

RUN-DOWN DISTRICTS

Where the overall population figures look good, Mr. Hammer said the racial breakdown looks bad. Much of the beautiful green space around cities is not being made available to Negroes. He said Negroes are being crowded more and more into run-down central districts in every Southern city, "and I would remind you," he added," in every northern city as well."

Mr. Hammer said Negroes are being forced to take over second-hand parks, second-hand schools, truck-crowded streets and that most slums in the South are still Negro slums.

The director of the Committee of the South said the Negro isn't getting the good jobs. The employment pattern of 1953 in the South, he said is not much different from what it was in 1923. He said the Negro is better off because there are more jobs to go around but on the skilled job level, the problems remains the same. Even in case of the newer industries, he said, the situation is still worse in denying Negroes equal job opportunities.

MANPOWER NEEDED

Moving up the ladder in competition with whites is tremendous

Mr. Hammer said. As a result, the South is losing hundreds of thousands of its best manpower. He said this is being done when manpower is more important to the saf

fighting chance and added that the must be done to utilize the Negro gains to be made in the area are to be made in the area of human relations. He said the South now has the factories and, that something

Situation Still Tense In Olive Circle Area

Fines were placed on two citizens of Memphis for allegedly dousing with a water hose a (white) Real Estate Agent, Mrs. Theresa Guard, who showed property on Olive St. to prospective Negro buyers.

Norman Banks 39, of 530 E. Olive and Mrs. J. M. Beard, 44 of 540 E. Olive were charged with disorderly conduct and given fines of $11.00 each by City Judge Bushea. Two others charged were dismissed.

Mrs. Theresa Guard (white) had 4 E. Olive residents arrested charging they turned a garden hose on her which soaked her as she showed Mrs. Leslie Steward, a house owned by Mrs. Louis A. Houser (white). The residence is located at 481 E. Olive. Mrs. Steward also was sprinkled.

Housing is critical in Memphis. The population is increasing greatly and area's where white people have lived and are living are surrounded by Negroes. Reasonable whites are willing to sell to Negroes and to move out in to new developed area's especially for white. By doing this, both races are served. The Chief of Police, promised protection in those areas where trouble may develop.

Portsmouth Housing Project Is Named For Miss Ida B. Barbour

Journal and Guide p. 24 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 10-17-53

The Portsmouth County Street Area Housing project, VA 1-5, has been named "Ida B. Barbour Park" in honor of the late Miss Ida B. Barbour who founded the present Miller Day Nursery and Home. The Advisory Group to the Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority named the project early this week.

A native of Portsmouth, Miss Barbour founded the nursery in her home at 913 County street in 1910, while she was a teacher in the Portsmouth public schools. Miss Barbour taught at the old Chestnut Street Academy until ill health forced her retirement.

* * *

BRINGING the idea of a day nursery to Portsmouth from Philadelphia where she was educated at Coppins Institute, Miss Barbour maintained the nursery until her death from cancer in July, 1925, because she was desirous of working mothers having some reputable place to leave their children during the day.

During school hours Miss Barbour's mother, the late Mrs. Jennie Barbour, cared for the children in the home and Miss Barbour cared for them during the hours she was not in the classroom.

* * *

MISS BARBOUR struggled along and maintained the nursery with her personal funds—often having her meager salary attached for the nursery's outstanding debts. Frequently, Miss Barbour would care for orphans and sometimes entire families in her home until other accommodations could be acquired.

She was a member of Emanuel AME Church and is buried here in Portsmouth.

The Advisory group suggested to the Housing Authority that a bronze plaque or some appropriate marker be located near 913 County street which will be demolished to make room for one of the housing units.

* * *

PRESENTLY, the Miller Day Nursery is located at 713 Bart street and cares for 35 children daily and ten overnight. Mrs. Josie Graves, the supervisor, says that there is a waiting list double the nursery's capacity. The nursery is an agency of the Portsmouth Area Community Chest.

The name "Miller" was given the nursery when during a drive for funds, Miss Barbour promised that she would name the home after the person making the largest donation. A Mr. Miller contributed the largest single amount of money.

LEE DUKE, project engineer for the Authority, has announced that demolition of structures in the area will begin about the first of January and construction will begin immediately thereafter. The building will be done in three stages. The first stage will include dwellings to be built in the area east of Elm avenue and north of South street. Stage two will include housing units to be built in the area west of Elm avenue to the Seaboard yards, and stage three will comprise the area south of South street.

Demolition of structures and construction of new units will begin approximately one year after negotiations from the properties began. There was no rush by the Housing Authority to force the residents from the area so that construction could start immediately.

* * *

THE AUTHORITY has about 75 percent of the property in the area still under option and the rest is involved in condemnation suits. Over 50 percent of the entire area is now owned by the Authority, and over 200 families have been relocated from the site. Once it gets underway, demolition will proceed throughout the area as fast as parcles become vacant.

Bids for construction will be advertised on Nov. 1 and will be opened the first week of December.

Members of the Advisory Group naming the project were: William E. Waters, Thomas H. Reid, Rev. U. G. Wilson, Moses F. Gibson, Charles H. Bowens, Rev. Harvey N. Johnson and Clarence H. Hunter.

46b 1953

Another "Negro Division"

Now comes the local chapter of the American Red Cross to announce a "Negro Division" for the purpose of raising funds among a certain identifiable disadvantaged group. This same organization a few years ago set up the notorious "Thursday only" for Negro blood donors. In the latter mentioned case the Red Cross sought feebly to justify itself on the grounds of a questionable and unfortunate municipal law. That excuse cannot be used to justify the "Negro Division."

The March of Dimes Campaign follows the same formula of setting up a funds campaign on a pattern to give it the symbolic appearance of second-class citizenship. The pocketbook is one of the best weapons at hand to break up such patterns where so-called high-positioned leadership fall down.

The masses of people are waking up and breaking away from those who become the innocent instruments of voluntary contraptions for maintaining second-rate citizenship.

Our leadership in too many instances is revealing itself as the part of the brain which is working to deny equal participation on a dignified basis to every ethnic, religious and worthy segment of the community life. The American Red Cross is too fine an organization to get mixed up in such unenlightened company. It should shed itself where ever possible, as in the case of funds solicitors, of the vehicles of stigmatized citizenship.

Alice Daniels Toastmistress At Red Cross Convention Fete

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Representatives of the 3,734 Red Cross chapters and their 4,204 branches scattered through America and in Guam and Puerto Rico, held a three-day convention here last week at Constitution Hall.

The convention was climaxed with a meeting of the board of governors Thursday morning. This board included Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and Claude A. Barnett of Chicago.

During this convention volunteers of this organization re-dedicated themselves to their program of "answering the call."

At the annual convention dinner of the American Junior Red Cross held last week at the Washington hotel, Miss Alice Daniels of Dunbar High school served as toastmistress. White Stephen Lang of Texas was principal speaker.

James Thomas Sings

The interracial banquet, featuring entertainers from each of the high schools in the District of Columbia, was one of the highlights of the three-day convention of the American National Red Cross.

Miss Daniels is a member of the Eastern Area Council of the Junior Red Cross members, District of Columbia chapter.

James H. Thomas sang the "Lord's Prayer" and later rendered "One World" and "Never Walk Alone." Deloris Fletcher and Jeanne Sanders of Cardozo High school did interpretive dancing while Joyce Johnson of Armstrong high did a ballet number. Janet Helms of Dunbar high school sang "Don't You Cry" and as a double encore she did "Smiling Through the Years."

WANTED—A HOME TO CALL THEIR OWN: The children pictured here are among those who will benefit by the 14th annual White Elephant Party to be given tomorrow night at the Pierre Hotel by the Child Placing and Adoption Committee, 105 E. 22nd St. With them are Mrs. Robert S. Salant (left), party chairman, and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor, chairman of the activities division of the home. Photo by Albertin.

Languages No Barrier At Old Harlem Nursery

For 65 years now the Silver Cross Day Nursery at 251 E. 111th St. has been catering to the needs of the neighborhood families.

In 65 years, neighborhoods change. And so do the neighbors. When the nursery was founded by two German women, the surrounding area was composed predominantly of German-speaking people. Then Italians migrated to this section. And today there is an abundance of Negroes, Chinese, Spanish and Puerto Ricans.

So the 60 children who daily attend the nursery are of so many varied tongues and backgrounds. However, ranging only between the ages of 3 and 6, they are unaware of this fact. So they play together happily, eat together happily and—the nursery directors hope—will grow up together happily, "as good citizens."

Aids Working Mothers.

The basic purpose of the nursery, which occupies two adjoining brownstones—and a backyard playground, is to aid working mothers.

The children are taken there at 8 a.m., generally remain until the closing hour of 6 p. m. They are grouped according to age and thus allotted outdoor play periods with supervised games and arts and crafts.

The delight of the girls, of course, is the playhouse in the backyard. With curtains and pint-size furniture, the young damsels can play mother, or fairy queen, or tea hostess to the little boys. With similar zeal the boys flock to the carpenter's table and scientific toys. And, for all ages and genders, there are the traditional see-saws, swings and sandbox.

As an example of the kind of training the youngsters get (there are six licensed teachers), the children clean up the work-and-play areas themselves. "This is not progressive education," one staffer said. "We prefer to teach these youngsters to consider others before themselves."

Taught Table Manners.

Lunchtime is a good time to teach proper eating habits. "Some of these little ones," an observer remarked, "have better table manners than the youngsters of a Park Ave. nursery."

The cost of care is on an ability-to-pay basis, ranging from free admission to the average $1.50 per week and the rare $6 weekly fee. Bulk of the support is from city welfare funds and private donations. A benefit ball is held annually to raise additional funds. Miss Louise Marock, president of the nursery, is chairman of this year's ball, which will be held Oct. 30.

Final Community Chest Reports Tonight Must Raise $24,000

The final report meeting of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Community Chest will be held tonight at 6:00 p. m., in the Boys Building of the Butler Street YMCA.

More than $24,000.00 must be reported tonight if the Negro Division is to go over its quota and reach its goal of $60,000.00 in the 1954 Campaign.

Dr. James P. Brawley, General Chairman and Mrs. Mae Yates, Co-Chairman late Wednesday expressed complete confidence in the workers and in the Atlanta community that they would at tonight's meeting bring in the $24,000.00 needed and complete the job as the Negro Division has always done.

Dr. Brawley today urged those citizens who have not been contacted to call the Chest Office or to bring their report personally to the meeting at 6:00 p. m., tonight. Dr. Brawley pointed out that the Negro Division has in the past always been the first Division to reach its goal and he urged that this year be no exception because of the splendid support which Negroes receive from the Chest.

BUSINESS DIVISION LEADING:

The Business Division, leading the five Divisions with a total of $12,696.28.

Second place is the House to House Division with a total reported todate of $10,913.60. Third place is the Religious and Educational Division with a total of $4,739.40. In fourth place is the Professional Organizations Division with a total of $4,700.69 and in fifth place is the Clubs and Organizations with a total of $2,529.75.

The quotas for each of these Divisions is as follows:

Business Division, $19,600.00
House to House Division $15,000.00
Clubs and Organizations $6,750.00
Religious and Educational $12,250.00; Professional Organizations, $11,250.00.

MASONS PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE SECOND GROUP TO MEET QUOTA

The Masonic Organization Division, Prince Hall Lodge, under the leadership of Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs reported one hundred per cent of its quota of $1,000.00 of the Negro Division of the Community Chest at the Tuesday, November 3rd meeting.

Included in this report were St. James Lodge No 4, $100.00; H. R. Butler Lodge $23, $100.00; Gate City Lodge, No 42, $100.00; W. C. Thomas Lodge No. 112, $100.00; Masonic Relief Association pledged $300.00. Naban Temple No 128, $50.00; Clement Rock Lodge No. 86, $30.00; Ruth Chapter, OES No 102, $10.00 Gate City Chapter OES No 42. $10.00; Gate City Chapter No. 9, $12.50; St. John's Commandery No 4, $12.50. In addition, the Atlanta Consistory No 24 AASRM reported $60.00.

Mr. Dobbs' group is a second section of the Negro Division to reach its full quota.

COMMUNITY CHEST LISTS ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES

The following individuals and firms have made donations of $150.00;

E. M. Martin, Atlanta Federal Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

The followin gindividuals and firms have made donations of $100.

Lincoln Country Club, Premier Liquor Store; The Dekalb County Teachers; Clint Davenport; W. S. Cannon; Miss Ethel Fair; Rev. L. Long; Rev. H. I. Bearden; R. F. Thornton; J. L. Wolfe; Dr. Rufus E. Clement; E. C. Miller; Rogers Henderson; Bailey Theaters; Wheat Street Baptist Church; Walter H. Smith; Arthur L. Jackson; Israel Baptist Church; Rev. E. E. Jones $75.00.

The following are $50.00 contributions:

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Rev. S. Randolph; Pilgrim Insurance Company; Dr. H. E. Nash; Willie Baker; Dr. Charles L. Shorter; Dr. S. M. Lewis; Moreland Funeral Home; Dr. E. G. Bowden; Dr. H. F. Shorter; Dr. P. Q. Yancey; Mrs. R. P. Herndon; Col. E. S. D'Antignac; Dunbar Reed; Warren L. Cochrane; W. A. Holmes; Theodore K. Young; Arthur Odum; Peeples Free Methodist Church; First Corinth Baptist Church; Henry's Grill; S. W. Walker; Corinth Baptist Church; Travelers Rest Baptist Church; Zion Hill Baptist Church; Alexander-Calloway Realty Company; Calvin Thornton; Bressler Brothers; Sellers Funeral Home; St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Mrs. Eugene Oberdorfer; Robert J. Walters $60.00; Dr. D. A. Stanton.

Chest Workers Striving To Raise $330,070 on Drive's Final Day

Report Dinner Will Be Tonight

$330,070 to raise in one day. That's the job facing Community Chest workers if the $1,617,000 goal is to be reached.

The drive will end at the final report dinner at 6:15 tonight in the Kentucky Hotel.

At noon yesterday, total pledges stood at $1,286,930, or 79.6 per cent of the goal. In a last-ditch effort to break the six-year hex on the Chest making its goal, lists of prospective givers were thrown open to all solicitors yesterday. Up to then, campaign workers could solicit only prospects assigned to them.

Gives A Warning

Charles B. Price, Jr., individual subscribers - division chairman, gave the workers a word of warning, however: "Don't touch any of the names marked for the special-gifts committee," he said. "Mr. (General Campaign Chairman Lyman L.) Dawson will be touching them in a great big way."

Price's division widened its lead over the other three divisions by reporting a $267,473 total for 96.1 per cent of its quota.

Fire-truck riders for the day were members of Teams 16 and 62. Team 16, captained by Junius E. Hankins and Spenson D. Broaddus, hit 112.2 per cent of its goal. Team 62 of First National Bank employees turned in 109.1 per cent of its quota. Allie Mason and George Partlow head Team 62.

Reaches 75 Per Cent

Special Gifts Committee Chairman Reed Scott reported 135 new gifts totaling $92,917 to bring his division to $696,968, or 75 per cent of its goal.

Monday the industry-commerce division had reached 75.2 per cent of its goal and the public-employees division reported an 87.6 percentage.

New gifts of $250 or more reported by the special-gifts committee were:

$20,000 Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, and Frankfort Distilleries.
12,000 Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Company.
3,762 American Tobacco Company.
2,000 Mr. and Mrs. Dann C. Byck; Cochran Foil Company; Gulf Refining Company; Louisville Cement Company.
1,950 Hirsch Brothers & Company.
1,900 Ben Snyder, Inc.
375 F. Fehr Kremer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Greig Spalding; Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Spalding.
365 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Tafel.
350 Kenneth Hikes; Leggett & Platt; Vic Lorch & Sons; Edwin H. Rueppel; T. W. Samuels Distillery; The Strassel Company.
330 A. Gilmore Ouerbacker; Shuler Axle Company.
325 Ohio Valley Bag & Burlap Company.
300 Adath Israel Congregation; Avery Building Association; Beta Corporation; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh, Jr.; Henry Fruechtenicht Company; Edward H. Hilliard; Mrs. Edward H. Hilliard; McKesson & Robbins; Mr. and Mrs. Thruston B. Morton; Sales Furniture Company; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Selligman; Shedd-Bartush Foods.
289 Western Auto Supply Company & Employees.
275 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peter.
250 American Saw & Tool Company; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Boyd; Gold Proof Elevator Company; Honey Locust Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Linker; Louisville Sand & Gravel Company; Mr. and Mrs. Lee P. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Galt Robinson; I. Silver & Brothers.
1,700 The MacLean Foundation.
1,500 J. C. Penney Company.
1,400 Miss Maud Ainslie; Lamar D. Roy.
1,350 The Royal Bank.
1,040 Mr. and Mrs. Archibald P. Cochran.
1,000 Mr. and Mrs. William B. Belknap; Mrs. Alex T. Farnsley; Mrs. George H. Gray; Honey-Krust Bakers; Harold F. Johnson.
880 Bensinger Outfitting Company.
800 The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Louisville Cooperage Company and Chess & Wymond; Sullivan & Cozart.
725 Donaldson Baking Company.
400 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; Walgreen Drug Stores; Consider H. Willett.
550 W. R. Willett Lumber Company.
500 The Dulaney Foundation; Louisville Textiles; Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Whitley; Yeager, Ford & Warren.
450 Office Equipment Company.
400 Central Furniture Company; Mrs. John H. Clay; Mrs. Robin Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Hollenbach, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. David W. Karp; Louisville Bedding Company; Louisville Grocery Company; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Wales; Montgomery Ward & Company.

Courier-Journal Photo

IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT after yesterday's report meeting of the Community Chest campaign is Junius E. Hankins. He heads Team 16, which topped others in the individual-subscribers division by raising 112.2 per cent of its quota. Congratulating Hankins is the Rev. S. Deedom Alston, division vice-chairman.

Armstrong Association Names Carter Director

Lewis J. Carter, Jr., for more than 11 years head of the industrial department of the Armstrong Association, has been appointed executive director of the association. it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made by Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, board chairman of the organization. He said Carter had been doing an outstanding job in creating opportunities for qualified Negro workers in the greater Philadelphia area.

It also was announced that Wayne L. Hopkins, who formerly had been executive secretary, has been appointed general secretary of the association.

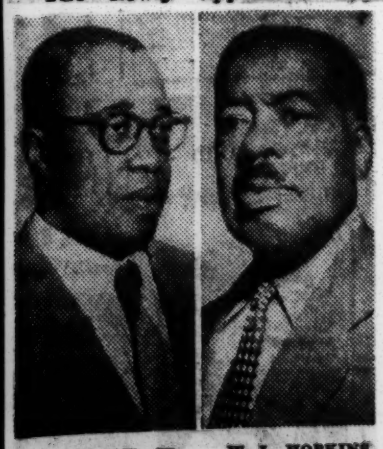
GROUP FOUNDED IN 1907

Carter holds a bachelor of arts degree and a master's degree from Penn State College. He is a member of the board of directors of the Rittenhouse YMCA, president of the Men of Cliveden, and a past officer of the Philadelphia chapter of the Frontiers Club of America.

The Armstrong Association was founded here in 1907 to expand and equalize the economic, social and cultural opportunities of the Negroes of Philadelphia and to promote their satisfactory integration into the community.

The appointment of Carter, according to a statement by the association's board of directors, "is part of a carefully planned general progrom of revitalization of this organization, which has pioneered in the race-relation and job opportunity field in Philadelphia for more than 45 years."

"The newly appointed board committees are re-evaluating the entire race relations situation in Philadelphia in preparation for expanded activity and new efforts in this field."



L. J. CARTER, JR. W. L. HOPKINS

WILL CONDUCT SURVEYS

The statement said Hopkins would conduct surveys and research projects that would form the basis of the association's extended action program.

The statement said that since the association is mainly supported by the Community Chest, "plans are set for reviewing its progress toward complete revitalization."

The Armstrong Association has been a Red Feather Agency for more than 25 years.

Why I Give To the Chest

FRANCIS J. BECKETT, of 1327 N. Allison st., manager of the James Weldon Johnson housing project at 2500 W. Norris st. and Arch Homes, 56th and Arch sts., said the Community Chest of Philadelphia and vicinity "benefits the young and old, the able and handicapped."

FRANCIS BECKETT

"I am active in YMCA and Big Brothers work and have seen for myself how these Red Feather services help our youth," he said.

"I believe it is a matter of education for people to realize the great work done by the 150 Community Chest agencies. People are helped regardless of race, creed or color. Then, too, the Community Chest idea of bringing all people together in a common cause is an outstanding example of our democracy in action.

"Everybody should give and give generously to support what I think is one of the most vital health and welfare causes in the Philadelphia community."

The New York Times

SUMMER PLAY SCHOOL SEASON OPENS: Geraldine Parhan conducts her group in community sing in Edgecombe Park playground. Children, background, are not connected with the play school. Program is sponsored by the Play Schools Association and the Board of Education.

VACATION CENTERS OPEN IN 25 SCHOOLS

Children of Working Mothers Come First in Day-Long All-Summer Program

By LILLIAN BELLISON

Busines was booming yesterday in the make-believe store in a clasroom at Public School 169, where some city children will spend must time this summer. Similar scenes were staged on other floors of the building at Audubon Avenue and 168th Street and in twenty-four other centers maintained by the Play Schools Association in all five boroughs in cooperation with the Board of Education.

While a 7-year-old boy galloped to the store on a wooden horse, three girls of the same age were playing house across the room. One was shaving a cake of soap into a mound on a red plate. The second lifted a toy cup to her lips, pausing long enough to explain to the third child, who was putting a doll to sleep: "That's not soap—that's whipped cream."

There was, however, nothing make-believe about the cookies and milk on the table around which eight other boys and girls were sitting. Irving Ellowitz, the director of the Washington Heights Play School, as the center in the school is called, pointed to the chubbiest boy in the group at the table and said:

"It is quite an achievement for him to sit with the others. Last year he would not join them at all. He is a very disturbed child and will be under the special attention of our social worker."

Many Have Flat Feet

Besides receiving guidance, the hundred youngsters, 5 to 10 years old, in the four groups at this center get a physical examination. Although only two cardiac cases were found, the nurse assisting the doctor assigned by the Board of Health reported an abundance of flat feet.

"The bulk of the children here have no opportunity for organized activity at all," Mr. Ellowitz said. "If it were not for this center, they would be out on the street."

He said that in the fifteen years the project had been at the school there always had been a long waiting list for admission. Preference is usually given, he said, to children of working mothers and to the only child, who has an enormous emotional need for companionship.

Lunch, rest periods, sightseeing trips, sessions at near-by swimming pool and parks, rhythm dancing and music classes, and outdoor and indoor games compose most of the program, which will last five days a week for seven weeks from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

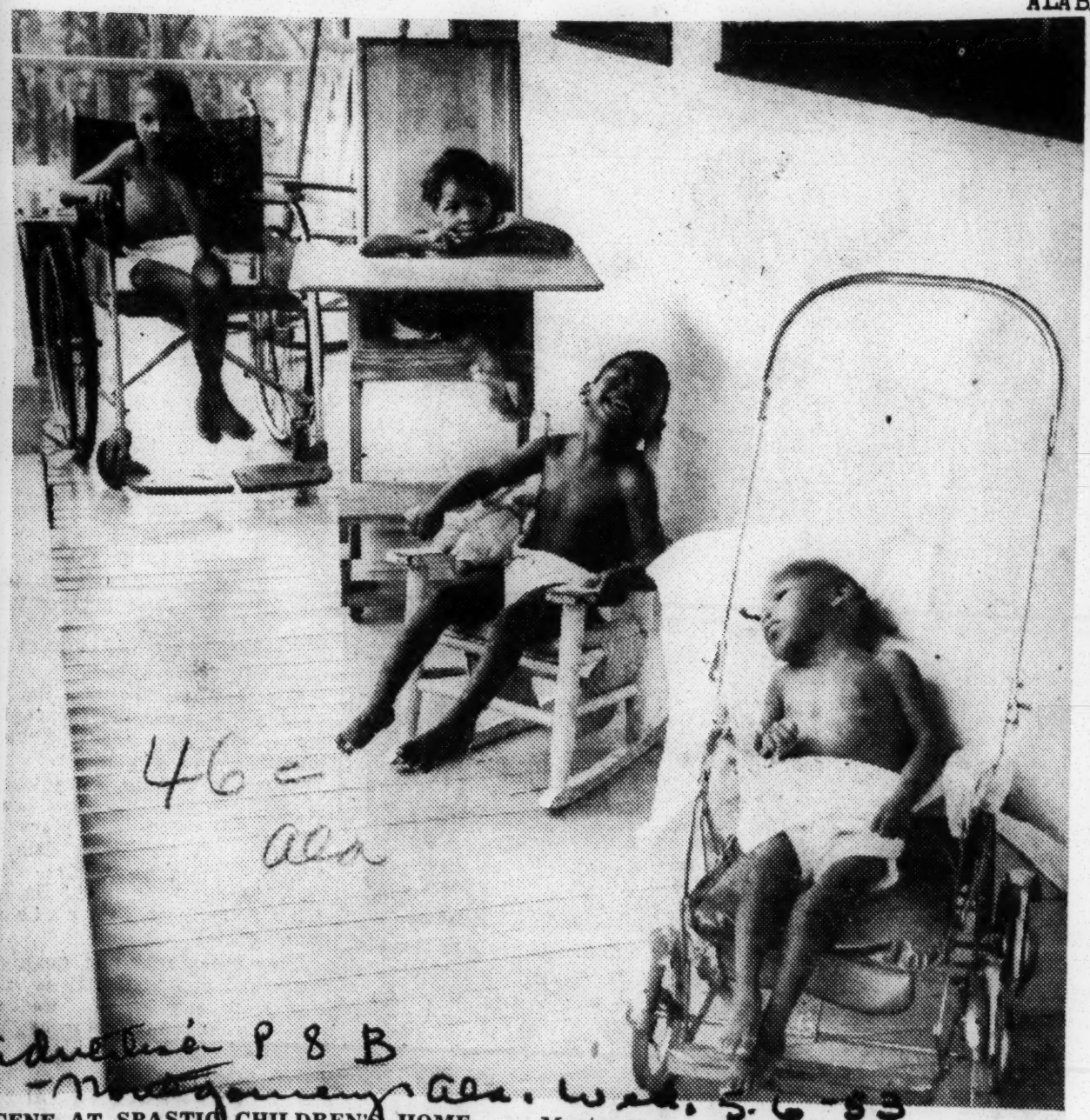
Boy Grieves: No Swim for Him

His youth was an insurmountable obstacle faced by an 8-year-old boy at the play school in Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, which opened its first summer center yesterday with twenty children. According to a Board of Education regulation, he must be 9 to go swimming in the public pool at 112th Street and First Avenue with the boys from the settlement.

"All of this equipment here doesn't make a bit of difference to him, because he wants to go swimming," Mrs. Agnes Louard, director of the play school, said. "He's so unhappy he can't hide it any more."

The public parks of Queens became camping sites yesterday for a program arranged by the Child Service League of Queens Borough. Three times a week, for sessions of two weeks, 1,426 boys and girls will try the outdoor life there.

The "real thing" in country life will be tasted for three weeks by 130 boys, 10 to 14, who left yesterday for Fox Lair, the Police Athletic League's summer camp at Bakers Mills, N. Y. The Boys' Club of New York sent 300 of its 8-to-14-year-old members to Camp Carey, L. I., for two weeks.



SCENE AT SPASTIC CHILDREN'S HOME—Pictured above are some of the Negro spastic children out for an airing in the porch at the Nazareth Crippled Children's Home in North Montgomery, sponsored by the Resurrection Catholic Missions. None of the spastics can talk. They all must have individual attention.

Benefit Drive Scheduled For Spastic Home

The Nazareth Spastic and Crippled Children's Home, located on Pugh Street in North Montgomery is confronted not only with the problem of keeping this work of pure charity going, but also with the necessity of enlarging their facilities.

These children are incurable and in need of constant care. Due to lack of facilities the children are kept in the spastic home for a period of six months to give parents a rest. When returned hom to make possible room for others in need of care.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Montgomery has taken Spastic and Crippled Children's Home as their benefit for 1953 and is sponsoring their second annual banquet for the benefit of these helpless children.

It is surprising to know that his home in North Montgomery s the first in the United States o be devoted to the care of Negro Spastic Children.

Mrs. C. W. Lee, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club is asking that you come to the aid of these children by purchasing a banquet ticket from any member of the club.

The following persons are members from whom you may secure tickets: Mesdames Amy Henderson, Beulah Brewer, Jule Lewis, Willie M. Graham, Geneva Johnson, Elsie White, Willease Simpson, Evelyn Harris, Mary Floyd, Mattie Scott, Lucille Hagans, L. H. Whitted, Lucinda Bibb, Zelia Evans, Jimmie Lowe, Miss Addie Payne and Miss Annie Boynton.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Vroman, author of "See How They Run" which MGM has made into the movie "Bright Road," will be guest speaker for the banquet, which will be held at Campus Center, Alabama State College this evening at 8 o'clock.

LEWIS RAINEY, Greensboro Negro, is paralyzed in both legs, but that doesn't keep him from doing a good job. Here he is shown with a chair he turned out with the tools provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. He now has his own workshop, and is doing so well he recently asked to make a contribution to the Crippled Children's Drive.

Legs Useless Greensboro Negro Makes Way With Hands, Skill

By MRS. E. E. LOWRY

GREENSBORO, Ala., May 18—Lewis Rainey, a 47-year-old Greensboro Negro, is a thrilling example of what the courage of a handicapped person and the Vocational Rehabilitation Service can accomplish.

Lewis has been unable to take a step since he became paralyzed in both legs in 1938. His injuries resulted when he was stabbed and nerves severed. Necessary medical care at the time of his injuries was not possible and he realizes that he will never be physically better, but this has not dampened his enthusiasm for he has become self-supporting and is happy.

The first 13 years of his affliction were not happy ones for Lewis for during that time he was dependent on his cousin, Pinkie Sledge, with whom he lives, and his brother, Elmore, who lived in West Virginia. Neither of these relatives was able to provide the things that the then bed-ridden Lewis needed.

Becoming unhappy while in West Virginia with his brother, Lewis expressed the wish to come home and be with his cousin and other relatives. It is amazing that he was able to come alone from the school and returned to the home of his cousin, Pinkie. When Miss Gewin went for him Fred Taylor stated, "Lewis, with his bright outlook, has been more help to me than I have to him."

Through the Rehabilitation department he has been supplied with tools and now has his own workshop located on the Demopolis highway, about 10 miles from Greensboro, just below the Florence Gewin, his chair. Miss caseworker, realized that Lewis had a talent and realized that he wanted to be trained for work that would enable him to support himself.

Through the welfare department he was referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. Through the efforts of this West Virginia to Birmingham. He said he knew he had talent for wood work and wanted to prove that with help he could become self-supporting.

In October of 1951 he was approved for "Temporary Aid" under the county welfare department. Through the interest of friends he was given a wheel

Compton place. He is getting a volume of work, takes pride in each job, and is praised by those who have patronized him.

Lewis tells with pride of piecing quilts the long years he was bed ridden but that now in his wheel chair and with good tools he can do a man's work.

In the recent Crippled Children's Drive he asked to give a donation, explaining that since the Vocational Rehabilitation Service would not allow him to repay them, he wanted to in some way help other people crippled like he is.

Paul Jackson of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service is proud of Lewis and states "We furnish the clients the initial training materials but after they learn a trade or a craft, they pay for their own supplies and we assist them in marketing their products."

— (Perry's Photo) —

MAACB OFFICIALS REVIEW LITERATURE — Mrs. Edna Cooper, supervisor of recreation and training at Metropolitan Blind Association, and P. J. Woods, executive director, review valuable literature brought back from American Association of Workers For The Blind conference.

MAACB's Prof. P. J. Woods, Mrs. E. Cooper Back From Meet

Prof. P. J. Woods, executive director of the Metropolitan Association for the Blind and Mrs. Edna Cooper, supervisor of training, journeyed to Washington, D. C. to participate in the annual meeting of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, July 12-17 at Washington's Hotel Statler.

The more than 800 persons were welcomed by Honorable Renah F. Cavalier, Commissioner, District of Columbia. President Roy Kumpe, Little Rock, Arkansas, mentioned in his address several things that had been accomplished during the time he held this office and the things he hoped could be accomplished in the near future.

At various times during the meeting topics of deep interest to all were discussed such as, Medical Aspects of Blindness, Modern Concepts of Rehabilitation, Workshop Policies and Procedures on Placements in Private Industry, Horizons Unlimited in Work for the Blind and Eye Research in Relation to Organization for the Blind.

The program planning committee was highly commended on the splendid, well integrated program. Some of the special functions during the week of convention were a Banquet and Reception in the Presidntial Room at which time a special award for outstanding service in work with the blind was given Mr. L. L. Watts, Executive Secretary, Virginia Commission for the Blind, Richmond, Va.

The National Rehabilitation Association sponsored a special luncheon in the Federal Room, Monday, July 13. Other special events enjoyed by the group was a special Membership breakfast in the South American Room and a 30 mile cruise on the Potomac river on the Steamship SS Mount Vernon to Marshall Hall, Tuesday, July 14, a Cocktail party and dance in the Continental Room North of the Continental Hotel. Two sight-seeing tours were planned for Wednesday. One group went to the White House where they were entertained at a reception and received by Mrs. Eisenhower; the other group went to Capitol Hill and were given a reception in the Library of Congress Buildilng.

During the Wednesday morning meeting (July 15) Vice President Nixon was special guest. He extended an invitation to all delegates to visit his former office where his doorman was to show the visitors through the building. He also, pledged his support in any legislative effort which would promote the work for the blind.

The Metropolitan Association for the Blind orientation, training and recreational center in the United States owned and controlled by Negroes, was well recognized.

Persons from all over the United States and foreign countries sought Mr. P. J. Woods seeking suggestions for operating a center of this kind.

Among the many persons from various sections of the country who were present were Joseph F. Clunk Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alfred Allen, New York, New York; I. B. Sutton, Baltimore, Maryland; Captain M. C. Robinson, Vancouver, British Columbia; Louis S. Cholden, Topeka, Kansas; Henry H Kessler, Newark, New Jersey; Joseph Beard, Fairfax, Virginia; J B Aycock, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Paul J. Langen, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. M. Sill, Richmond, Virginia and Mrs. Frances C. Frazier, England.

Other Georgians participating were Mr. and Mrs. H. Delany, Georgia Association for the Blind and Vaughn Terrell, superintendent, Georgia Factory for the Blind.

The 1954 meeting will be held in Houston, Texas; the 1955 meeting in Quebec, Canada. Atlanta bid for and may get the 1956 meeting. At the Washington meeting, programs and other literature were duplicated in Braille for the benefit of the blind persons in attendance.

Association for Blind post to Dr. Ira Reid

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Ira de A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college, has been appointed to the public information and advisory committee of the Prevention of Blindness Department of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Dr. Reid's appointment was announced by Dr. Nathan Torrense, consultant for the prevention of blindness department

View articles made by blind—Those who attended Annual Visitation Day at Alabama School For the Deaf and Blind got an idea of what blind persons can do. Pictured, left to right: Mrs. M. J. Norrell, Mrs. William Rogers, Birmingham, board member; W. (Bill) Minter, Talladega Chamber of Commerce; Judge Tom B. Ward of the board of trustees; State Sen. Edward B. Miller, Gadsden; State Sen. M. J. Norrell, Ashland; W. J. Terry, state superintendent of education, and J. A. Hubbard, Talladega Board of Education. (Photo by R. E. (Buster) Hogan.)

At Institute for Deaf, Blind—

Legislators told of white students' needs

TALLADEGA, Ala., May 2—Dr. John E. Bryan, president of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, told visiting state legislators here that white children at the institute are being discriminated against.

Negro deaf and blind are favored with better physical facilities and more modern buildings, he said. Some of the buildings for white children date back to the 1870s, he added.

"We are not very proud of the way this looks," Dr. Bryan said on the occasion of the institute's annual Visitation Day Friday.

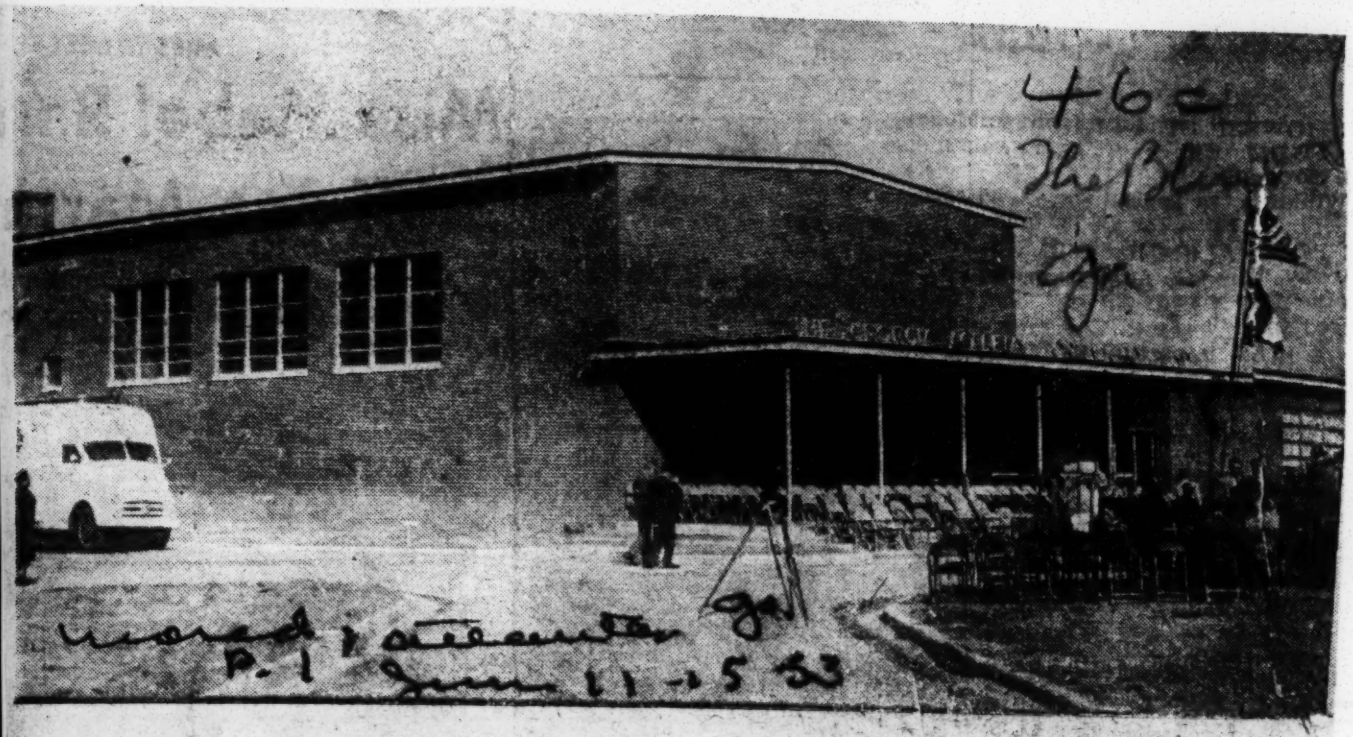
The institute's officials had asked state legislators to attend the annual Visitation Day so that they could see firsthand the need for funds to renovate white schools, Dr. Bryan said.

"I want you to contrast it with the modern facilties you've just seen at the school for Negro blind," he said.

"The white and Negro boys and girls are fed alike," he added, "but the Negro schools are in much better shape."

Mrs. J. C. Smith, who directs the adult blind women's shop, told guests that the biggest thing the handicapped can learn at the institute's adult centers is self respect.

"Most people don't want to live on handouts when they can work," she said, "and the blind are no exception."



BLIND ACADEMY — The above photo is a partial view of the $460,000 Georgia Academy For The Negro Blind located in Macon, Ga. The Academy was formally dedicated Friday before a huge crowd on the lawn of the building. — (Photo by Perry)

Estimanted Cost Of Building Is Put At $460,000

BY HARMON G. PERRY

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — A $460,000 edifice for the education and training of Georgia's Negro Blind was dedicated here Friday before a capacity crowd.

More than 1,200 Negro and white persons, including state officials, members of the Bibb County Board, Educators and Ministers from all over the state heard Gov. Talmadge proclaim the Georgia Academy For The Negro Blind, "the best blind academy for colored in America."

TEN CLASS ROOM

The modern structure, situated on 30 acres on Meldon Street, will handle a hundred students, sixty-two of which are already enrolled. It consists of ten class rooms, an auditorium -gymnasium, parents' room, infirmary, kitchen, dining room, library, work shops, dormitories, and administrative offices.

DIGNITARIES

An atmosphere of silence and mixed emotion, broken by an occasional applause prevailed for the duration of the ceremonies.

Prior to the Governor's speech, Dr. Mark A. Smith, Superintendent of Bibb County Schools, introduced to the audience, all of the dignitaries present. Kenneth Carswell, member of the Bibb County Commission, in his welcoming remarks said, "'colored and white tax payers, we say thank you." "You have made it possible for the blind colored children to get more out of life."

RECEIVED KEYS

Cleon Bonner, Principal of the Academy, received the keys to the building from the Superintendent of Georgia Blind Academy, F. G. Nelms, who had just received them from Herschel Lovett, member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Bonner, in accepting the keys said, "I shall use these keys to open the doors of training to the visual handicapped." "With the help of the entire staff, we shall train these students to become worthwhile citizens."

R. J. Martin, Principal of Ballard-Hudson High School, delivered an expression of appreciation.

ACADEMIC COURSE

The school at present will train students through the eleventh grade with provisions for twelfth grade training coming in the near future.

Subject matter will include regular academic courses, plus typing, chair repair, broom making, piano tuning, choral singing, carpentry, mop making, and other useful trades. Students will range from six to twenty years in age.

Mr. Bonner announced that he would be assisted by eight instructors and seven staff members.

Georgia Factory For Blind Workers To Be Constructed

Attorney Vaughn Terrell, state superintendent of the Georgia Factory for the Blind, announced here yesterday that a factory for Negro blind workers will be constructed in Griffin.

Attorney Terrell said the factory will be constructed on property donated by the Lions club and the Chamber of Commerce of Griffin. These two organizations also donated $5,000.

The state superintendent said the factory will be the only workshop for the Negro blind in existence." It will, he said, be under construction soon.

STATE FUNDS

Governor Talmadge and Alan Kemper, welfare director, have set aside $35,000 out of state funds for construction of the building. Since machinery for the plant will cost $25,000 and operating capital will be $50,000 the total state outlay will run to $110,000, Mr. Terrell said.

The Metropolitan Association for the Colored Blind requested such a workshop two years ago. Mr. Terrell said the state worked with the organization to provide the factory.

The factory will employ from 20 to 25 workers and the number will be increased as workers are trained. Workers at the plant will produce coca mats.

FIRST GROUP

Terrell said that the first group of workers will be selected from among applicants with the highest aptitude. As soon as workers are trained they will be employed by the factory.

Workers at the factory for whites in Bainbridge make approximately $40 a week, Terrell said.

"Blind people are just like other people,' the attorney declared. "If they are trained, they will not be public charges."

FULTON COUNTY

"The new plant," he continued, "is in my opinion one of the most progressive steps made for the advancement of opportunities for the colored blind."

The superintendent said that if Fulton county and Atlanta will donate land, a similar factory for the blind will be set up in this section.

There are two factories for the blind for whites—one in Atlanta and one in Bainbridge. A part of the operating capital for the new factory will come from the Bainbridge plant.

Attorney Terrell said that every efforts is being made to increase facilities for the Negro blind. He said that the new $500,000 Georgia Academy for the Blind will open in Macon this fall.

Plan Factory To Utilize Negro Blind

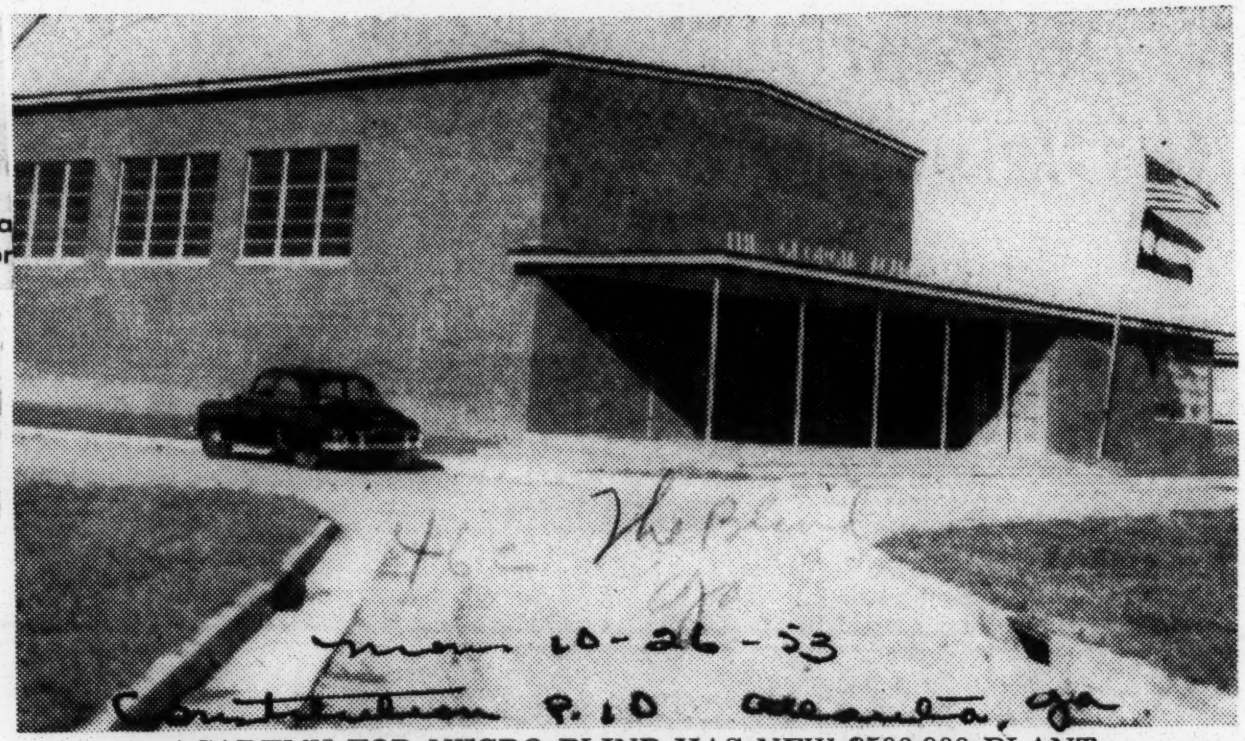
State Welfare Director Alan Kemper Friday revealed plans for setting up a factory in Griffin for the Negro blind.

Door mats of coir, the fiber from the outside of coconuts, will be manufactured there. Kemper said he believes it will be the only all-Negro workshop for the blind in the world.

The welfare department will operate the factory in co-operation with the Griffin Lions Club and Chamber of Commerce. Construction on the plant is expected to begin in about 90 days. The building will cost about $60,000.

Kemper said a factory for the white blind which the welfare department operates in Bainbridge made $165,000 last year from the manufacture of mattresses and other products.

The Griffin plant will employ about 20 blind workers when it goes into operation, he said.



ACADEMY FOR NEGRO BLIND HAS NEW $500,000 PLANT

Modern Building in Macon Will Be Dedicated by Governor Nov. 13

Schools for the Blind Get New Facilities

By KATHERINE BARNWELL
Constitution Staff Writer

MACON, Oct. 25—The 101-year-old Georgia Academy for the Blind on historic Vineville street here is undergoing a $300,000 "face lifting," and the Georgia Academy for the Negro Blind has moved to a modern new $500,000 plant in east Macon.

F. G. Nelms, superintendent, said improvements at the two schools in the past eight months are "beyond description."

He said the school for white children has been "completely renovated" — and much new equipment ranging from a playground merry-go-round to adjustable classroom desks has been added.

Nelms said the five new red brick buildings housing the school for the blind Negroes will be dedicated Friday, Nov. 13. Gov. Talmadge and other state officials are scheduled to speak at dedication ceremonies.

Paul Barrett, director of the divison of vocational rehabilitation, State Department of Education, inspected the new facilities for the Negro blind and pronounced them "unsurpassed in the country."

OPENED THIS FALL

The new buildings have been utilized since Sept. 6, and 57 blind Negro children are now enrolled there. Barrett said capacity of the plant is 100 to 125.

Barrett said the old quarters for the Negro blind was a 2-story building "that looked like a barn inside—and was terribly crowded." Built in 1882, it had no auditorium and was inadequate in many other ways.

Cleon R. Bonner, Negro principal of the school, said there is "no comparison" between the new and old buildings. He explained the five new buildings include (1) the auditorium-gymnasium, wood shop and office, (2) dining hall, (3) the academic classrooms, (4) the dormitory, laundry room and infirmary and (5) the principal's living quarters. All buildings are connected by covered walkways.

Clifford Moore, Negro woodwork instructor, interrupted his job of teaching youngsters to make brooms and cane chairs to remark:

"We're carried away with this new place . . . The children just love it!"

Nelms said the school has a 30-acre tract large enough for farming. He said a program of vocational agriculture is planned for the future.

The present plant for white children, erected in 1906, is a massive, two-story structure with three wings. Nelms said a new gas furnace has been installed, replacing the old coal furnace. He said the dingy, dark red walls throughout the building have been painted lighter shades of different colors.

"This was a rather dismal place before," he admitted. "People had the idea that because these children were blind the appearance of the building didn't matter."

He said the school in the past had been "a dumping ground" for old furniture. He said new desks and other furniture have been purchased, and the children have been "very grateful" for the improvements. He pointed out that 50 to 60 percent of the pupils have a little vision.

WORKSHOP TOOLS

New equipment includes workshop tools, sand tables, dormitory clothes chests, two complete kitchen units and 8 sewing machines for girls studying home economics.

Nelms said the 96 pupils in the school have "a regular curriculum" plus such manual training subjects as weaving, knitting, basket making, rug making, and woodshop work.

"Many people think this is an asylum or home for the blind," he said. "It's not. It's a school, and we try to prepare the students to be independent, self-supporting citizens."

GRIFFIN LIONS GIVE CHECK, DEED FOR BLIND FACTORY

Phil Cawthon, Seated; Douglas Hollberg, Vaughn Terrell, Dr. LeRoy Harris, Dr. R. L. Cook

$6,000, Deed Clinch Negro Blind Plant

A delegation of Griffin citizens presented to the State Welfare Department yesterday a check for $6,000 and a deed to a factory site to assure location in that city of a new state factory for the Negro blind.

The Griffin Lions Club also promised to add another $1,000 if needed to help build a $50,000 factory building.

Vaughn Terrell, superintendent of the State Factory for the Blind at Bainbridge, said $1,077 of the $6,000 check presented yesterday was raised by Negro citizens of Griffin.

The Bainbridge factory trains and employs white blind workers. The Griffin facility would provide similar opportunity for the Negro blind, and Terrell said it is hoped to eventually employ between 50 and 100 workers in the proposed Griffin factory.

Griffin citizens raised money estimated to be needed in excess of State Welfare Department appropriations available for building the new factory.

KEYS TO BLIND ACADEMY — Cleon Bonner, right, receives the keys for the new Georgia Academy for The Negro Blind from F. G. Nelms. The Academy, located in Macon, Georgia, was dedicated Friday. — (Perry Photo)

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FOUNDER LAUDED—Mrs. C. A. Dupree, center, founder of the Eliza Johnson Home for the Aged, Houston, Tex., poses with Mesdames Geston Platt, left, who has just pinned an orchid on her, and Eugenia Razyn. Mesdames Platt and Razyn have worked diligently with the Duprees and other civic-minded citizens to build the home.

Impressive Rites Mark Dedication of Home

By ELNEITA W. STEWART

HOUSTON — Impressive rites marked the dedication of the $250,000 Eliza Johnson Home for the Aged which was begun in June, 1948, after the C. A. Duprees had tapped enough sources to begin to bring their dream of such a home into a reality.

Mrs. Ethel C. Ellison, dean of girls, Jack Yates High School, read Mayor Holcombe's impressive statement proclaiming June 22 Memory Day and reinforced the principles stated in the proclamation with the appeal that "Every day can be Memory Day for the aged if community people will pool their resources to maintain a comfortable setting for those who will occupy the home."

Howard Tellespen, construction engineer, who built the home at cost, presented the symbolic key to R. E. (Bob) Smith, president of the board of directors which was followed by the dedicatory prayer by Dr. W. Kenneth Pope, pastor, First Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dupree, founders; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University; Atty. Joel H. Berry, treasurer; Charles A. Shaw, president of Watchtower Life Insurance Company, president of National Negro Life Insurance Association, treasurer; Mrs. Eugenia Rayzn and others who have worked untiringly to bring the dream into fruition, were presented. D. B. Canafax, one of the vice presidents, could not be present at the dedication, but was praised for his effective leadership, generous contributions and unmatched spirit of cooperation.

REPRESENTED

Among the many outstanding citizens who represented community organizations were Dr. Hyman Judah Schactel, senior rabbi of Temple Beth Israel whose forceful interpretations of the scripture "And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them" was, in essence, a dedicatory benediction. Card Elliot Jr., architect for the home; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. McAshan Jr. and Mrs. Virginia B. Miller made remarks in which they challenged citizens to follow through on the privilege and responsibility which the home represents.

Dr. Lanier, speaking on our responsibility as citizens, said that it is significant that people of all faiths and races have combined their efforts to implement the principles of democracy by providing benefits for those less fortunate than we. "Citizens must remember, however, that our responsibility for the home does not end today," President Lanier said.

DONATIONS RECEIVED

Aside from donations which came through persons who registered at the door, Trinity ME, St. Paul Baptist, Boynton Chapel, Wesley Chapel, Antioch Baptist, the Seventh-Day Adventist, Mount Horem churches and other organizations announced donations.

Pupils of Mrs. Artye M. Huckaby provided music. The Revs. L. M. Simpson, M. M. Pierson, John D. Moore, J. M. H. Boyce, H. O. Scott, T. V. Harris, W. D. Williams and N. S. Brown participated in the devotional activities. Chapters 147 and 278 of the Order of the Eastern Star planned the devotional ceremonies. Mr. and Mrs. James White were chairmen of the program.

The home is a six winged structure situated on thirty-five acres of land and will house from seventy to seventy-five people.